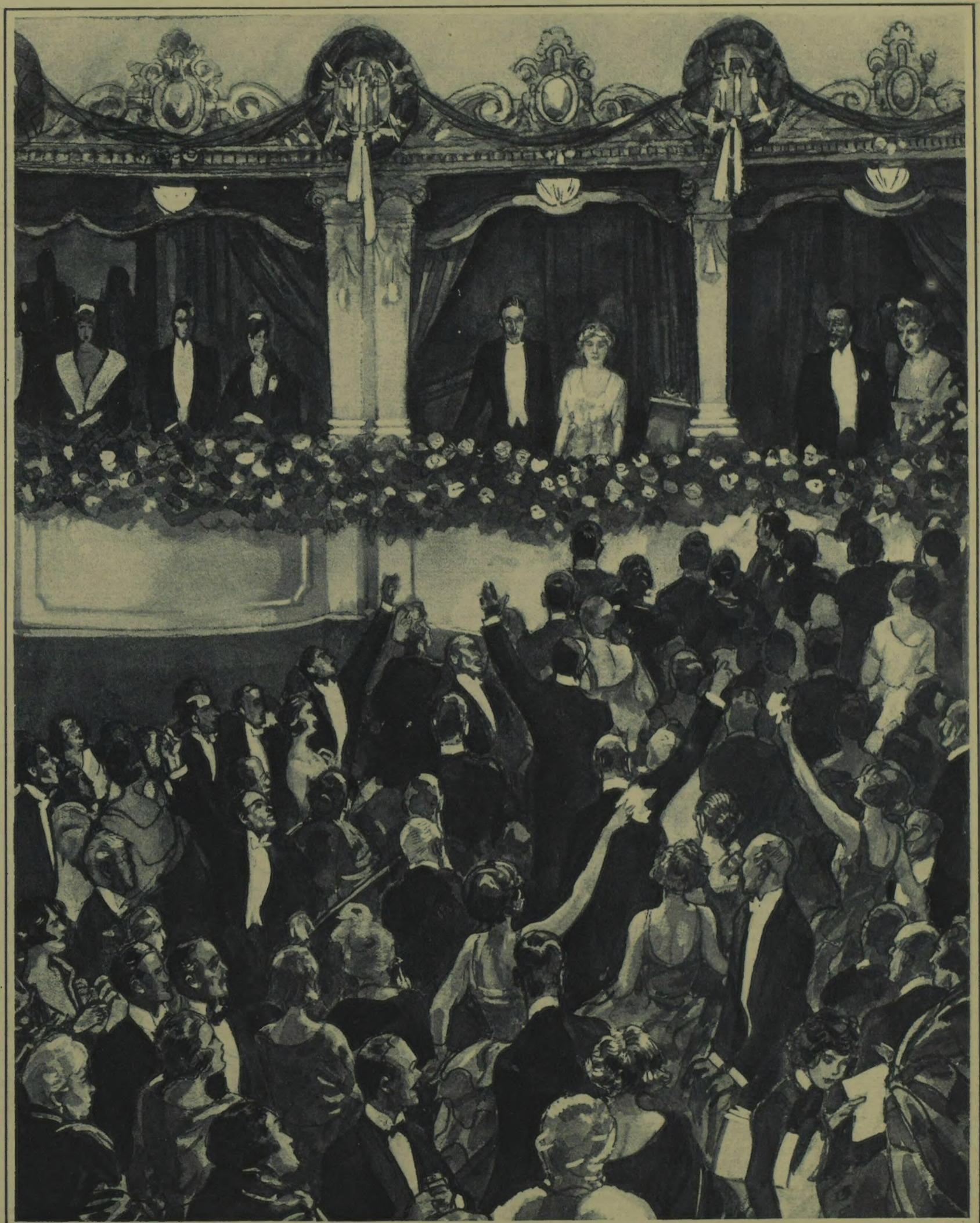


THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

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SATURDAY, DECEMBER 3, 1921.

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PRINCESS MARY'S FIRST APPEARANCE WITH HER FUTURE HUSBAND AT A PUBLIC GATHERING: THE OVATION
AT THE HIPPODROME—THE WHOLE HOUSE ACCLAIMING THE ROYAL PARTY.

Princess Mary and her fiancé, Viscount Lascelles, received a great ovation at the Hippodrome on November 25, when, with the King and Queen and others of the Royal Family, they attended the royal performance in aid of the Variety Artistes Benevolent Fund. Large crowds cheered them as they drove to the theatre. The house itself was packed, and when the royal party entered the whole audience rose and greeted them with immense enthusiasm. Princess Mary, who was evidently touched with the warmth of her welcome, came

forward to bow her acknowledgments. In our drawing she is seen with Lord Lascelles in the central part of the box, with the King and Queen on the right, and on the other side the Queen of Norway and Princess Victoria with the Duke of York and Prince Henry. Four boxes had been converted for the occasion into one large Royal Box. It was decorated with festoons of blush roses, and the rest of the theatre with laurels. At the end of the entertainment the whole audience joined in singing "God Save the King."

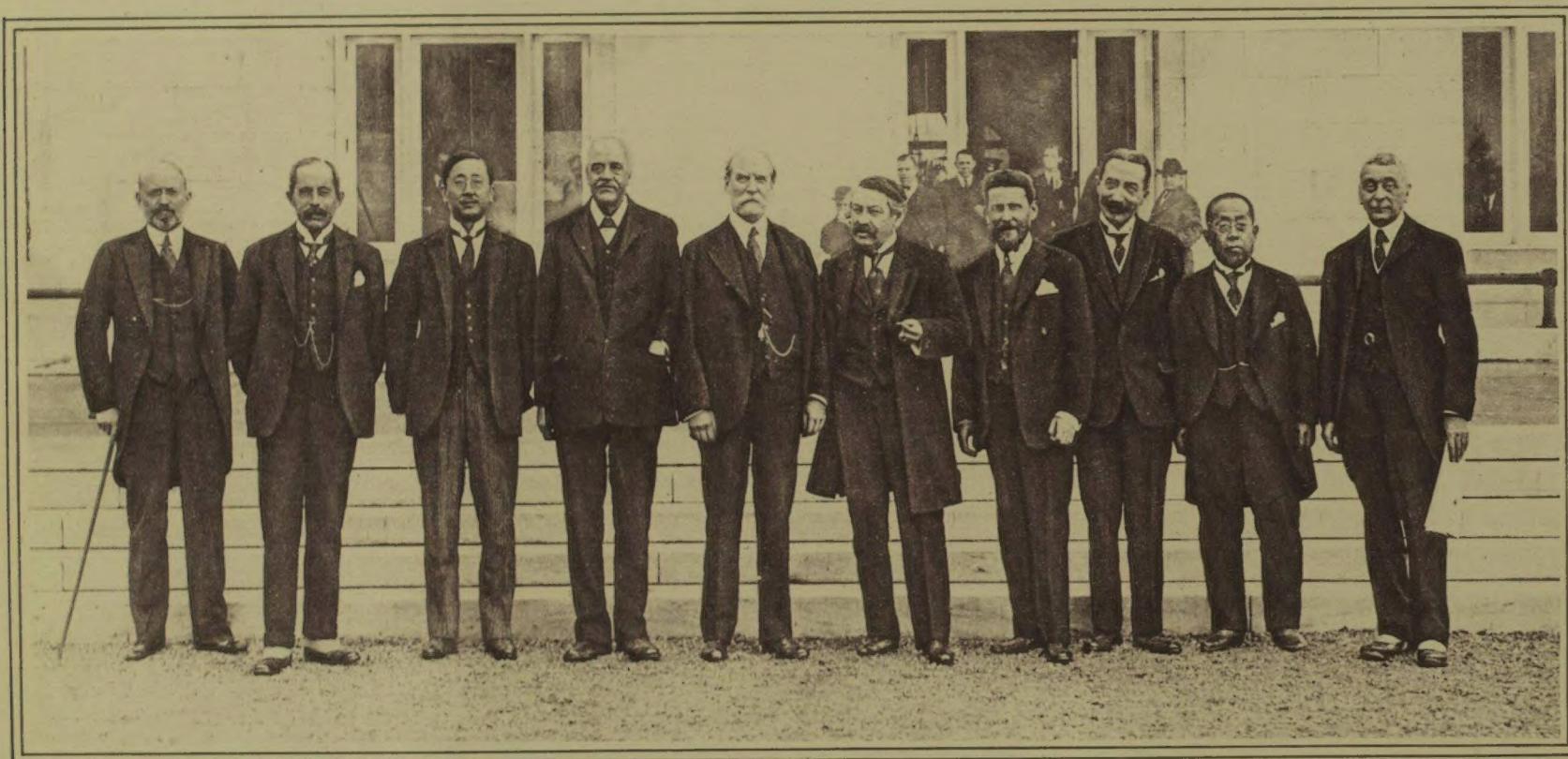


By G. K. CHESTERTON.

PEOPLE are professing nowadays that it is perfectly easy to love their enemies, so long as they are not asked to be just even to their friends. Love, of which the great mystics made a most divine and even terrible secret, has become a most dreary and vulgar platitude. But justice, especially intellectual justice, is still as unfashionable as any virtue could wish to be. In a recent article I tried the experiment of an exercise in equity; by giving a case of an unfair argument against people I heartily dislike, the cosmopolitan pacifists, and in favour of people with whom I warmly sympathise, the discontented proletariat. But the very fancy of thus arguing against oneself is so unfamiliar to myself and most modern people that it is very difficult to do without being misunderstood. On re-reading what I wrote, I fear I may have given a false impression of what I think both about disarmament and unemployment. I think something could be done in naval disarmament; but I think that to do it hastily and sweepingly would be equally unjust to national defence and native labour; that is, to

how many murders shall occur in the country. Lawyers do not meet to draw up a code about how many burglaries shall take place in the town. By legal hypothesis they are agreed on what they want; but these things, if they occur at all, will occur in spite of what they want. Murder is not an immoral institution which they have mistaken for a moral one. Burglary is not a bad thing which they have supposed, in their superstition, to be a good thing. It is simply the other side of the truth; that there can be other wills besides the will which we are ourselves, by hypothesis, formulating or directing. The law says that nobody shall burgle; that is, it conceives the vision of a world without burglars. If there are burglars, they come from outside that world and that conception. The general will not only does not want a burglar, but it does not want a policeman chasing a burglar. It is no longer a question of what the general will wants, but of what happens when something else happens to frustrate what it wants. It only wants the chase in the sense that it did not want the theft. We can lump

World State would be as democratic as the free nations, whether such a peace might not be a slavery worse than war, is another problem altogether. Peace could be thus imposed; only unfortunately the peace-makers are the very last people who would consent to impose it. It is the idealistic internationalists, more than anybody else, who refuse the only method by which it would be possible to establish this international ideal. It is the pacifists, more than anybody else, who would prevent the only working plan of peace. And the cause of this is surely clear enough. The idealists who insist on peace also insist on pardon. Their desire for pardon and for peace are doubtless both founded on the same moral spirit; and it is doubtless a perfectly sincere and humane moral spirit. But in the light of their own comparison with law and order, their peace and pardon are not a consistent policy. Their peace and pardon are almost a contradiction in terms. Nothing is more certain than that the rule which prevents burglary and murder is not founded on pardon. Nothing is more certain than that law and order are



A COMBINED EFFORT TO ORGANISE THE WORLD ON A RATIONAL BASIS: THE "BIG NINE" AT THE WASHINGTON CONFERENCE, WITH THE SECRETARY-GENERAL.

The Washington Conference continues its efforts for a reasonable arrangement of international affairs, and it is hoped to make it an annual event with a view to forming a permanent Association of Nations. The temporary misunderstanding in Europe over alleged remarks about the Italian Army wrongly attributed to M. Briand, was happily explained away as being without foundation. The figures in the photograph from left to right are: Mr. John W. Garrett, Secretary-

General of the Conference, and the following principal delegates: M. Van Karnebeek (Netherlands); Mr. Alfred Sze (China); Mr. A. J. Balfour (Great Britain); Mr. Charles Evans Hughes (United States), Chairman of the Conference; M. Aristide Briand (France); Signor Carlo Schanzer (Italy); Baron de Cartier de Marchienne (Belgium); Prince Tokugawa (Japan); and Viscount d'Alte (Portugal).—[Photograph by Harris and Ewing, supplied by Topical.]

England and to Englishmen. But then I do not think defence is indefensible. I only said that those who think armaments indefensible could not be expected to maintain them as merely artificial means of providing employment. And, for the rest, I think we shall not get the good of disarmament until we have thought a little more clearly about the nature of arms.

The present problem of war is that men do not deal with the difficulty because they do not see it. When they talk about war, and especially when they talk against war, they still talk of it as if it were an institution, and even a co-operative institution. They talk as if it were the product of agreement, instead of being the product of disagreement. They talk as if several nations agreed to have war. The truth is that, if they could agree to have war, they could probably agree to have peace. The trouble is that they do not always agree about either. The fundamental fact is something like this: that there are certain operations of which our whole conception assumes the presence of a single consistent will; as when we discuss what laws shall be framed for a whole community. But there are other operations the whole point of which is to assume the actual existence of alien or antagonistic wills; as when we speculate on how often the laws are likely to be broken. Legislators do not meet to decide

the theft and the thief and the thief-taker and the cry of "Stop Thief!" all together, if we choose, and cover the whole tangle of contradictions with the one word, "War." But calling it by a single word does not make it a simple thing. It is in its nature a complexity, because it is in its nature a contradiction.

Peace-makers persist in talking as if war were a thing to be judged on its own merits; as if it were a question of what everybody should do, instead of a question of what somebody should do when confronted with the very annoying fact of the existence of somebody else. In other words, they will persist in reading history on the assumption that several people came together and said: "Let us have a war." If society as a whole says anything about war or burglary, of course it can only say that there should be none. But the individual, as distinct from the society, must have some morality about what he ought to do when another individual is in fact a burglar. And the case is exactly the same between an individual nation and the society of nations.

Now, it is perfectly rational to say on this basis that the society of nations could impose peace on individual nations. It could; at least to the extent to which it is imposed on individual citizens, especially burglars. Whether such a

founded on what they call vindictiveness. When they call the French, for instance, vindictive against Prussia, they seem to forget that their own World State, on their own assumptions and admissions, would have to be vindictive against Prussia.

A multitude of people are marking time by repeating the phrase "We no longer settle our private quarrels by duels." Apparently they cannot go on to ask themselves what we do instead. We do not let bygones be bygones: we set detectives to trace them back as far as possible into the days gone by. We do not let sleeping dogs lie: we set judges and executioners to give the dog a bad name and hang him. If a private person had done England a thousandth part of what the Prussian did in Europe, there would be no talk of pardon or even of release from penal servitude. The international idealist may answer that there is no comparison between a person and a whole people. Possibly not; but it is his comparison, not mine. If he may compare a public war to a private duel, why may not I compare a public aggression to a private crime? All that their comparison shows is what hardly needs showing. It is that a man will be protected, either by the axe of his country's law or by the sword at his side. He will not consent to blunt the axe and break the sword, at the same time and for the same reason.

PERSONALITIES OF THE WEEK: PEOPLE IN THE PUBLIC EYE.

PHOTOGRAPHS BY ELLIOTT AND FRY, H. W. BARNETT, PHOTOPRESS, SPECIAL PRESS, BARRATT, EVA BARRETT (ROME), SPORT AND GENERAL, CASSELL'S PICTORIAL AGENCY, AND LAFAYETTE.



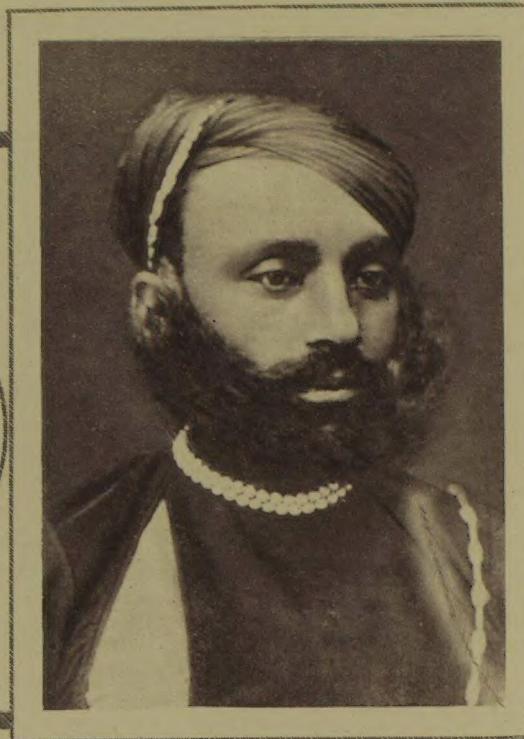
FORMERLY PROMINENT IN SOUTH AFRICA: THE LATE MR. H. WILSON FOX, M.P.



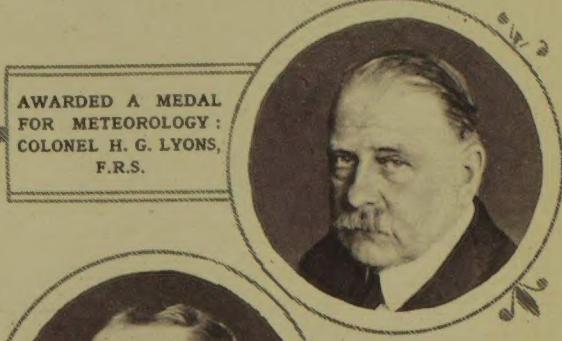
THE PREMIER OF POLAND, WHO LATELY TOOK OFFICE: M. ANTONI PONIKOWSKI.



KILLED IN A STREET ACCIDENT: SIR SYDNEY BEAUCHAMP, THE PHYSICIAN.



THE MAHARANA OF UDAIPUR, WHO ROSE FROM HIS SICK-BED TO GREET THE PRINCE OF WALES.



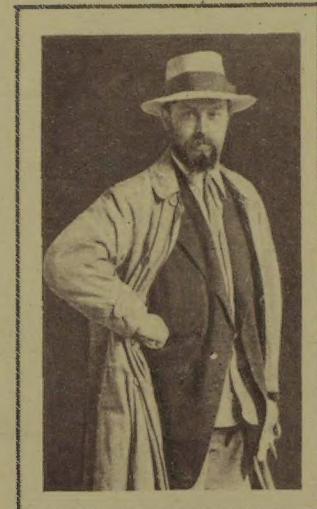
AWARDED A MEDAL FOR METEOROLOGY: COLONEL H. G. LYONS, F.R.S.



HUNTER, EXPLORER, AND WRITER: THE LATE MR. W. A. BAILLIE-GROHMAN.



AN INDIAN MUTINY VETERAN: THE LATE COLONEL STEPHEN BECKETT.



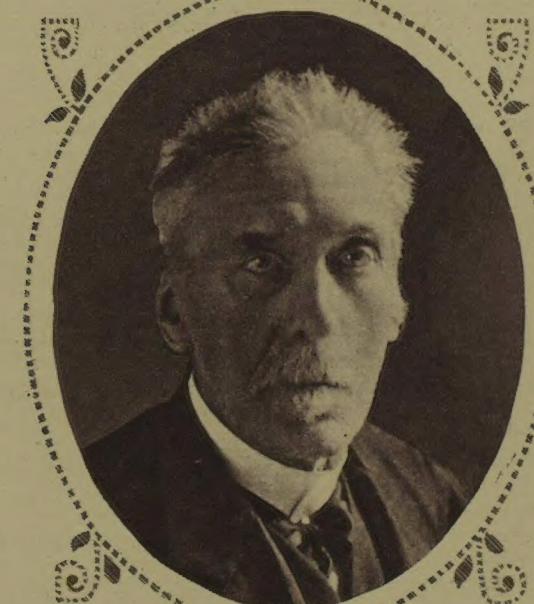
EXHIBITING HERE: MR. W. WALCOT, FAMOUS FOR ETCHINGS OF ANCIENT ROME.



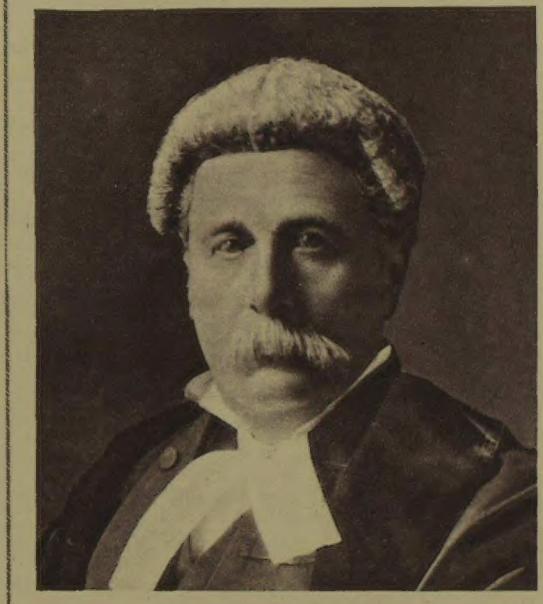
THE WOOLWICH V. SANDHURST RUGBY FOOTBALL MATCH, WON BY WOOLWICH: A COMBINED GROUP OF THE TEAMS.



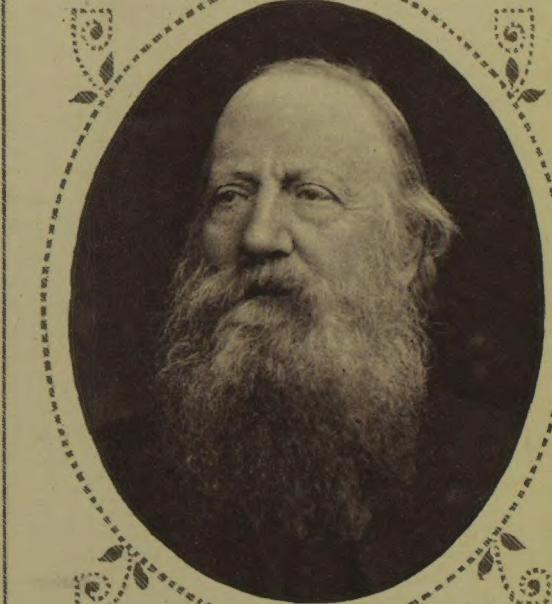
NO LONGER CONTRIBUTING TO THE "DAILY MAIL": MR. H. G. WELLS.



A FRENCH PHILOSOPHER OF WORLD-WIDE FAME: THE LATE M. EMILE BOUTROUX.



ELECTED TREASURER OF THE MIDDLE TEMPLE: SIR FORREST FULTON, K.C.



FORMERLY CHAPLAIN OF CLERKENWELL PRISON: THE LATE CANON HORSLEY.

Mr. H. Wilson Fox, M.P. for Tamworth, was for many years Manager, and afterwards a Director, of the British South Africa Company. He served as Director of Transport during the Matabele Rebellion of 1896-7.—Sir Sydney Beauchamp, who died after being knocked down by a London vehicle, was medical adviser to the British Delegation at the Paris Conference in 1918 and 1919. He was knighted last year.—M. Antoni Ponikowski was formerly Minister of Education, and has been Rector of Warsaw Polytechnic.—The Maharana of Udaipur, now 72, was ill when the Prince of Wales arrived. Yet, with splendid spirit, he insisted on driving to the Residency to pay his respects, and also spoke at a banquet.—Colonel Henry George Lyons has been awarded the Symons Memorial Gold Medal by the Royal Meteorological Society.—Mr. W. A. Baillie-Grohman was a famous big-game hunter, mountaineer, and author and collector

of travel and sporting works.—Colonel Stephen Beckett volunteered at 17 for service in the Indian Mutiny campaign.—Mr. William Walcot, of the British School in Rome, has "reconstructed" the Rome of the Cæsars in a wonderful series of etchings. He is now exhibiting water-colours at the Collector's Gallery, Sloane Street.—Woolwich beat Sandhurst at Queen's Club on November 26 by 8 points to 3, in the 44th match played between the two great military schools.—The "Daily Mail" announced on November 28 that it would discontinue Mr. H. G. Wells's articles written from Washington, owing to his alleged bias against France.—M. Emile Boutroux first gained reputation with his work "De la Contingence des Lois de la Nature," in 1879. He visited England in December 1914, and later published his "Patriotism and War."—Canon Horsley was Chaplain of Clerkenwell Prison, 1876 to 1886, and Mayor of Southwark, 1909.

PRINCESS MARY'S ENGAGEMENT TO LORD LASCELLES: THEIR FUTURE HOMES; A HUNTING COUPLE; THE DRIVE IN LONDON.

PHOTOGRAPHS BY TOPICAL,

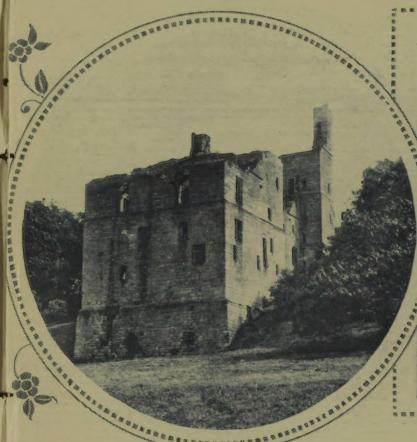
VALENTINE, C.N. AND I.B.



BUILT FOR THE FAMOUS LORD CHESTERFIELD IN 1749: CHESTERFIELD HOUSE, TO BE PRINCESS MARY'S LONDON HOME.



PERHAPS TO BE THE COUNTRY HOME OF LORD LASCELLES AND HIS BRIDE: HAREWOOD HOUSE, HIS FATHER'S SEAT.



BUILT IN THE REIGN OF EDWARD III.: THE OLD CASTLE AT HAREWOOD, WHERE DANES AND SAXONS FOUGHT.



WHERE PRINCESS MARY AND LORD LASCELLES MAY GO FOR HUNTING: GOLDSBOROUGH HALL, THE DOWER HOUSE OF HAREWOOD.



PRINCESS MARY'S SPORTING FIANCÉ: VISCOUNT LASCELLES AS JOINT M.F.H. OF THE BRAHAM MOOR FOXHOUNDS, AT A MEET OF THE HUNT.



LONDON'S SURPRISE WELCOME TO THE RETROBED: DRIVING WITH THE QUEEN



COUPLE: PRINCESS MARY AND VISCOUNT LASCELLES IN THE WEST END.



LORD LASCELLES' SPORTING FIANCÉ: PRINCESS MARY AT A MEET, WITH MRS. JAMES BAIRD, WIFE OF THE NEW MASTER OF THE COTTESMORE.

Since the announcement of her betrothal to Viscount Lascelles, Princess Mary and her fiancé have received many proofs of the nation's good wishes for their happiness. Londoners had an unexpected opportunity of expressing their congratulations, of which they made full use, when by a happy inspiration the Queen, with her daughter and future son-in-law, drove through the West End in an open carriage on November 24. Viscount Lascelles' town residence, Chesterfield House, which he bought last year from the Dowager Lady Burton, stands at the corner of Audley Street and Curzon Street, and was built in 1749 for Lord Chesterfield, author of the famous "Letters To My Son." Harewood House, the Yorkshire home of Lord Lascelles' parents, the Earl and Countess of Harewood, was built in 1760 for Edwin Lascelles, created first Baron Harewood in 1790. The name is said to be derived from Hare Wood (the wood of the soldiers), where a battle was fought between Saxons and Danes. The old castle of Harewood, long in ruins, dates from the reign of Edward III.

The early lords of Harewood were of royal descent. The present house was enlarged by Sir Charles Barry some sixty years ago, and the gardens were laid out by the famous "Capability" Brown. It was said that Princess Mary and Lord Lascelles would have Goldsborough Hall, near Knaresborough, the "dower house" of Harewood, as their country home. It has since been reported, however, that Lord and Lady Harewood may retire there, and give Harewood House itself to their son and his bride. If not, Princess Mary and Lord Lascelles would probably live at Goldsborough Hall only in the hunting season, as it would be too small for entertaining the King and Queen. It is a fine old house, built in 1660, and close by is a still older church, where Cromwell is said to have housed his soldiers. The present occupier of Goldsborough Hall, Mr. W. R. Lamb, has arranged to leave in April. It is thought that the marriage, which will be in Westminster Abbey, may take place in February.

EVENTS OF THE WEEK: WAR MEMORIALS UNVEILED; BELFAST BOMB; A MOCK TRIAL; SPAIN'S FOREIGN LEGION.

PHOTOGRAPHS BY FARRINGDON PHOTO CO., BARRATT'S, TOPICAL, G.P.U., C.N., AND LITRAU.



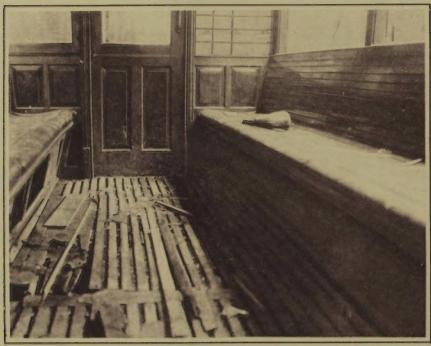
GREAT PUBLIC INTEREST IN SOUTHEND'S WAR MEMORIAL: AN IMMENSE CROWD AT THE UNVEILING BY LORD LAMBOURNE.



TO THE MEN OF DOVER WHO FELL IN THE WAR: THE UNVEILING OF THE VILLAGE WAR MEMORIAL AT COUNTERSTHORPE, NEAR LEICESTER, DURING THE CEREMONY.



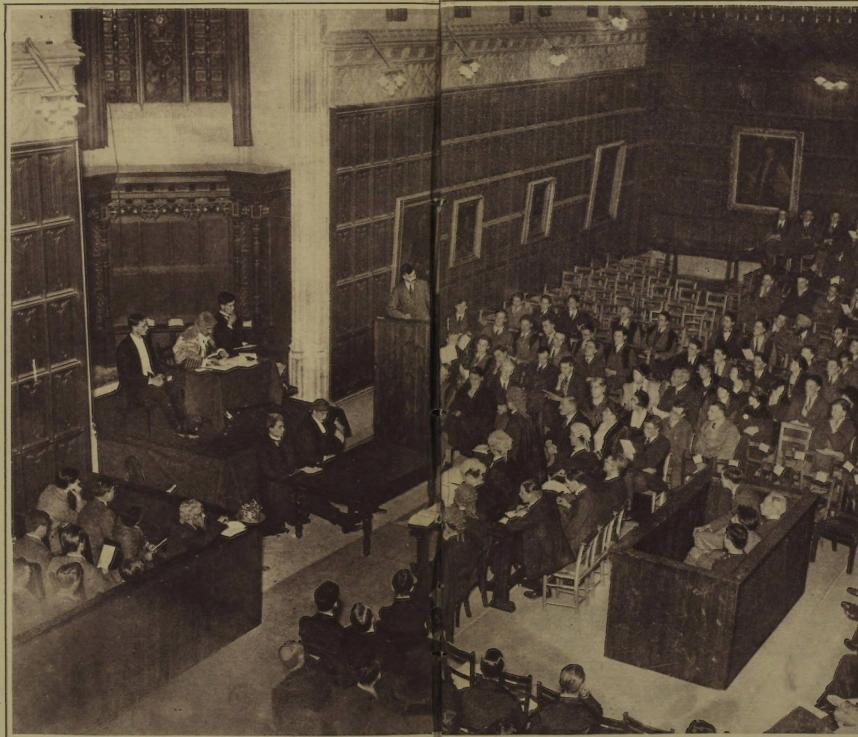
RICHMOND'S WAR MEMORIAL TO 750 MEN FROM THAT BOROUGH: THE UNVEILING BY FIELD-MARSHAL SIR WILLIAM ROBERTSON.



FACTION OUTRAGES IN BELFAST: ONE OF THE TRAMS BOMBED WHEN PACKED WITH SHIPYARD WORKERS, OF WHOM SEVERAL DIED.



STUDYING LAW BY DRAMATIC METHODS AT CAMBRIDGE: A MOCK TRIAL AT KING'S COLLEGE—COUNSEL SPEAKING.



WITH JUDGE'S BENCH, DOCK, JURY-BOX, AND WITNESS-STAND COMPLETE THE HALL OF KING'S COLLEGE, CAMBRIDGE, DURING A MOCK TRIAL FOR "ATTEMPTED MURDER," BEFORE P. H. WINFIELD, OF ST. JOHN'S.

The Southend War Memorial was unveiled by Lord Lambourne, the Lord Lieutenant of Essex, in the presence of a great gathering of people.—The Dover War Memorial, which must be distinguished from that to the Dover Patrol, was unveiled on the 24th by Colonel Davidson.—The Duke of York on November 24, unveiled a War Memorial at the village of Countesthorpe, and visited the cottage homes where two V.C.s were brought up—Captain Gee, M.P., and the late Private Buckingham. His Royal Highness had motored over from Leicester, where on the same day he laid the stone of a new wing of the Royal Infirmary. At the time he was the guest of the Duke and Duchess of Rutland at Belvoir Castle.—On the 23rd Field-Marshal Sir William Robertson unveiled the Richmond War Memorial in Whittaker Avenue, commemorating about 750 men of the borough. The Mayor and Corporation attended in state.—Two bomb attacks on trams recently took place in Belfast. The first occurred on November 22, when a tram packed with men from Messrs. Workman, Clark and Co.'s yard was bombed, and three out of fifteen men injured died. On the 24th again a tram full of shipyard workers was bombed in Royal Avenue. Eight men

were taken to hospital seriously injured, and two of them died.—Cambridge law students have been gaining knowledge of legal procedure in a dramatic manner. An elaborate mock trial of two men for "attempted murder" began on the 24th in King's College Hall, which had been fitted up as a Court, by consent of the authorities, with bench, dock, jury-box, and witness-box, all complete. Dr. P. H. Winfield, of St. John's College, a Doctor of Laws, was the judge, and the counsel were all law students. The case was conducted with due decorum. The "crime" itself had been enacted some weeks before, and was followed by "magisterial proceedings," at which the prisoners were committed for trial.—The case of the fifty-three British ex-Service men who recently returned from serving with the Spanish Foreign Legion in Morocco, and gave harrowing accounts of their experiences, has excited much attention. The criticism that has appeared regarding conditions in the Spanish Army has caused denials from Spain and much feeling among Spaniards. Four British legionaries were killed in the campaign and some twenty were wounded. Those sent to hospital at Melilla, it is said, were well cared for.



WITH LEGIONARIES AMONGST ITS CAPTORS: THE FORT OF RAS MEUDA IN MOROCCO; DESTROYED BY SPANISH ARTILLERY.



BACK FROM MOROCCO: BRITISH EX-SERVICE MEN WHO JOINED THE SPANISH FOREIGN LEGION—A GROUP AT VICTORIA STATION.

EX-KING KARL'S AGREEABLE EXILE: THE ARRIVAL IN MADEIRA.

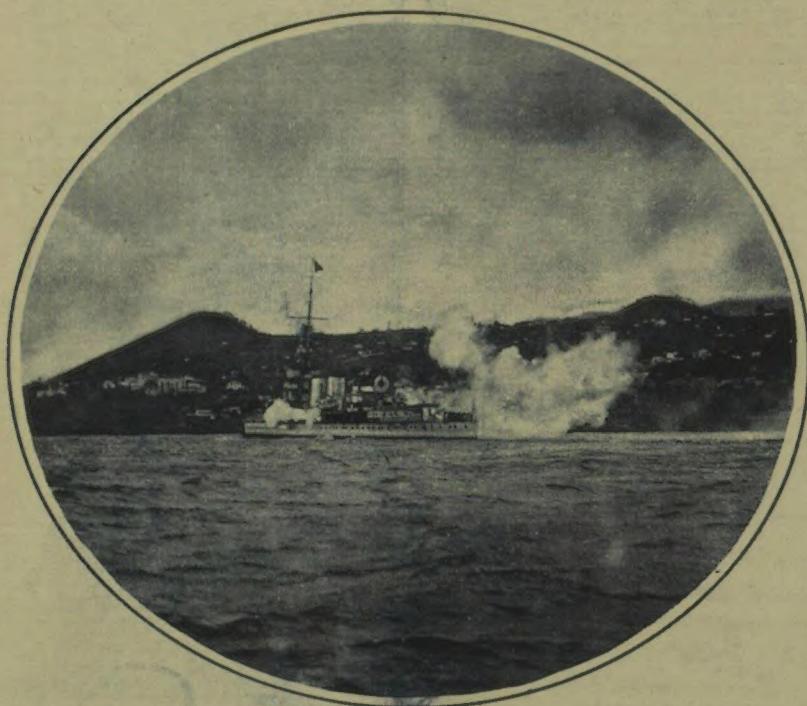
PHOTOGRAPHS BY TOPICAL.



WITH THE ROYAL EXILES ON BOARD: THE BRITISH CRUISER "CARDIFF" ARRIVES IN FUNCHAL HARBOUR, WATCHED BY AN EXPECTANT CROWD ON SHORE.



CONSOLATIONS OF EXILE, IN AN ISLAND PARADISE: THE VILLA VICTORIA (ON RIGHT) WITH ITS BEAUTIFUL GARDENS—EX-KING KARL'S NEW HOME.



THE "CARDIFF" SALUTES THE PORTUGUESE FLAG AS SHE CASTS ANCHOR: THE ARRIVAL AT FUNCHAL, SHOWING REID'S PALACE HOTEL ON THE LEFT.



EX-KING KARL AND EX-QUEEN ZITA ON SHORE IN MADEIRA: GREETING CANON A. HOMEM DE GOUEVIA, APPOINTED THEIR PRIVATE CHAPLAIN.



FUNCHAL INTERESTED IN THE ROYAL EXILES: THEIR ARRIVAL AT THE CATHEDRAL TO ATTEND MASS, THE DAY AFTER REACHING MADEIRA.



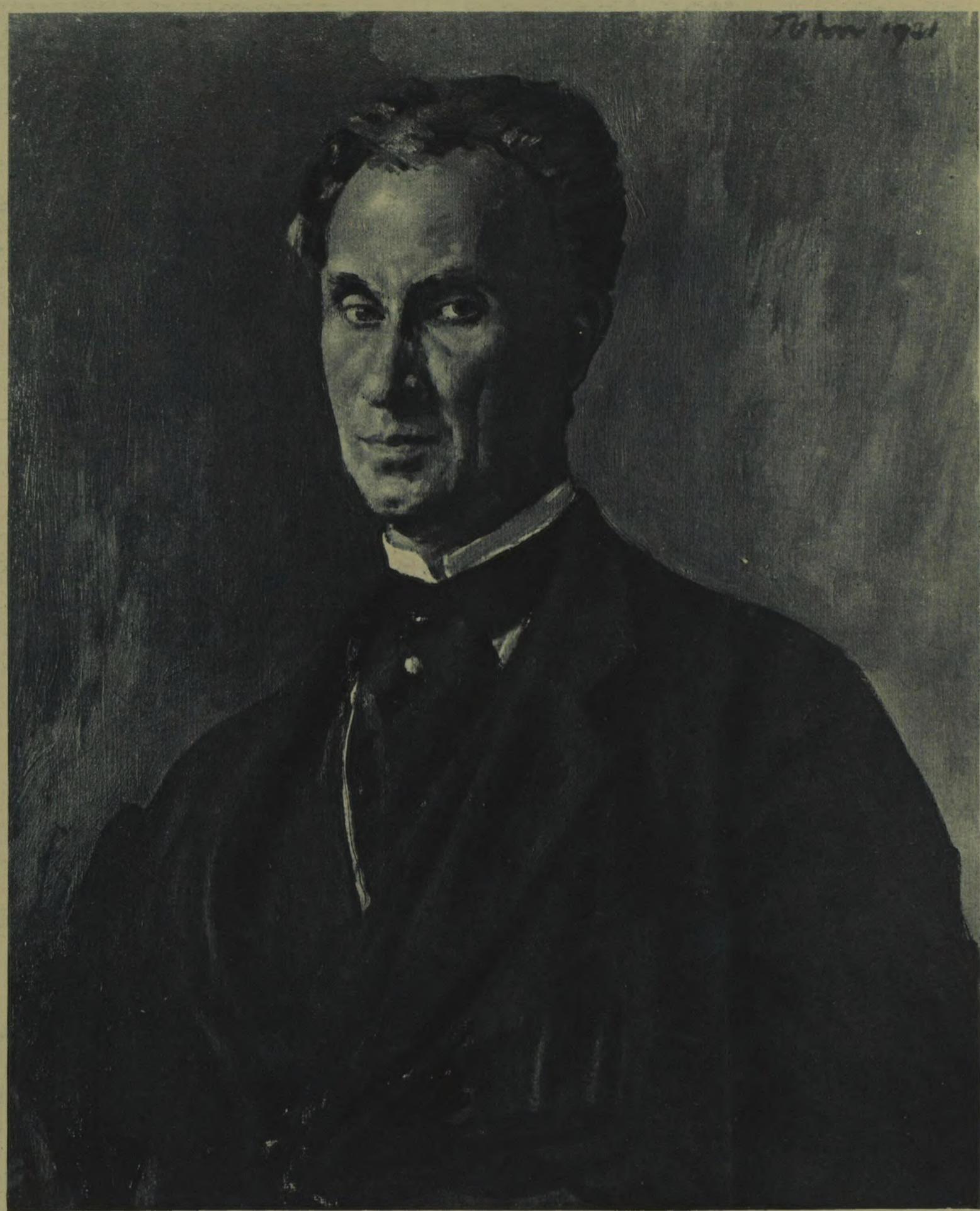
A DEPOSED MONARCH FOR WHOM AN ANNUITY OF £15,000 IS SUGGESTED: EX-KING KARL WITH HIS CONSORT LEAVING THE CATHEDRAL AFTER MASS.

Exile has its consolations when it is to be spent at a beautiful house and garden in an island paradise, with an income of £15,000 a year. Such is the punishment allotted to ex-King Karl of Hungary (who is also ex-Emperor of Austria) and his consort, ex-Queen Zita, as a result of his recent unsuccessful attempt to regain the Hungarian throne. They arrived at Funchal, Madeira, on November 19, in the British cruiser "Cardiff," in which they had embarked at Sulina, at the mouth of the Danube. The royal exiles landed at the

Portinha Breakwater, and motored to their new home, the Villa Victoria, an annexe of Reid's Palace Hotel. Their chief anxiety is for their children, who are still in Switzerland, but are to join them in Madeira. It was reported recently that the Conference of Ambassadors was arranging for their maintenance an annuity of probably £15,000 a year. No part of the cost is to be borne by the British Government. Previously the sum suggested was £25,000, to be contributed by Italy, Serbia, Czechoslovakia, Roumania, and Poland.

RECOGNITION AT LAST?—A FAMOUS “UNQUALIFIED” PRACTITIONER.

FROM THE PORTRAIT BY AUGUSTUS JOHN, A.R.A., IN THE NATIONAL PORTRAIT SOCIETY'S EXHIBITION AT THE GRAFTON GALLERIES.
BY COURTESY OF THE ARTIST, WHOSE COPYRIGHT IS STRICTLY RESERVED.



THE SUBJECT OF AN APPEAL TO THE PREMIER BY LEADING SURGEONS TO RECOGNISE HIS
VALUABLE SERVICES DURING THE WAR: MR. H. A. BARKER, THE FAMOUS BONE-SETTER—
A PORTRAIT BY AUGUSTUS JOHN, A.R.A.

Four eminent surgeons have recently taken the lead in making the *amende honorable* to Mr. H. A. Barker, the famous bone-setter and exponent of bloodless surgery, who has practised with great success for over 25 years, but has hitherto failed to obtain recognition owing to his not being a qualified surgeon or physician. A memorial on his behalf has been sent to the Prime Minister, signed by Sir Henry Morris, ex-President of the Royal College of Surgeons; Sir Alfred Fripp, Surgeon-in-Ordinary to the King; Sir Arbuthnot Lane, Consulting Surgeon to Guy's Hospital; and Sir Bruce Bruce-Porter, the well-known physician. They recall that a petition signed by over three hundred M.P.s, in favour of a

Lambeth degree being conferred on Mr. Barker, in recognition of his services during the war, was last year submitted to the Archbishop of Canterbury, who, though unable to accede, hoped that “some other means might be found of marking the public appreciation of Mr. Barker's eminent services to sufferers.” The four surgeons express sympathy with the Archbishop's hope, and “approval of the efforts which we hear are being made to bring about its fulfilment.” Among those who signed the petition to the Archbishop were the Lord Chancellor, the ex-Home Secretary, Attorney-General, Solicitor-General, four ex-Cabinet Ministers, two Lords of the Treasury, and thirteen Privy Councillors.

A SURPRISINGLY MODERN NOTE IN "PREHISTORIC"

DRAWN BY OUR SPECIAL

DRESS! REMARKABLE COSTUMES FOR DEVONSHIRE HOUSE.

ARTIST, W. R. S. STOTT.



FASHIONS THAT WOULD HAVE ASTONISHED OUR

"Prehistoric fashions as worn by women at different periods from 40,000 B.C. onwards" were a great feature in the Pageant of Dress held at Devonshire House on November 25, in aid of the People's League of Health. The "prehistoric" dresses were made by Mr. Reville, the well-known costumier, of Hanover Square, from designs supplied to him; and he created these of the modern period. Those of the Historical Period, from Boadicea to the bustle (1885), were the work of Messrs. Nathan. For the costumes described as "prehistoric," the designer consulted various archaeological authorities, and some of the results were surprisingly modern in appearance! Most certainly, as readers of this paper can readily realize, they would have astonished



PALÆOLITHIC ANCESTORS! THE PAGEANT OF DRESS.

our Palæolithic ancestors by their elaboration! The figures shown on the stage are (left to right) Mr. Arthur Wimperis, who acted as lecturer; Mr. George Graves, as the Comptre of the production; Mrs. Douglas Gordon as a "Palæolithic Woman" (designed from a rock-painting at Cogul reproduced in "Prehistoric Art," by E. A. Parkyn'); Lady Birkett as an Egyptian Woman of the 4th Dynasty (3500 B.C.); Miss Blundell as a "Neolithic Woman of 10,000 B.C." from a rock-painting at Cogul, illustrated in Parkyn's "Prehistoric Art"; Miss Ponsonby as a "Palæolithic Woman of 40,000 B.C." (from the oldest-known drawing); and Miss Mary Brough as the Comptre.—[Drawing Copyrighted in the United States and Canada.]

The World of the Theatre

By J. T. GREIN.

"IT is no more than an attempt to suggest the nature of the experiences which went to the development of Shakespeare's genius." Thus the author, Miss Clemence Dane, in preface of her "invention," "Will Shakespeare." These experiences are wild and varied, and not to the credit of the Bard—of whom in reality we know next to nothing. Here we find him a bad husband, a weak character, a roysterer, a jealous lover, a maker of fine phrases, and so busy with talk and amours that one never gets an idea of his activity as a writer until the last moment, when he is going to begin in earnest if—if the wearisome wraith of Ann Hathaway (in a transparency) will grant him peace in the Palace room which Queen Elizabeth has just vacated by his orders. Incidentally, this Will Shakespeare is responsible for the death of his competitor—in more ways than one—Kit Marlowe. *As we saw it* on the first night, it seemed a clear case of murder, or—with extenuating circumstances for a *crime passionnel*, since Will was jealous of Kit for taking his mistress—of manslaughter. In the preliminary puffs, of which there were many, the author was said to deny the slaughter, and to give a slip of the dagger by Kit's own hand as the cause of death. Be that as it may, *as we saw it* the fell deed was committed by Shakespeare, and the public applauded it, although it was not pretty. Such are our first-night guests. Imagine a French author daring to embroil a Racine or a Corneille in a similar situation! Why, the gods would have hurtled forth thunderbolts of wrath for the tarnishing of a national glory. And here we not only accept, but we acknowledge! Need one wonder that our drama is more a plaything than what it should be in Shakespeare's own words?

Perhaps Miss Clemence Dane's play will read well. Fine phrases and passages flitted past our ears, in the by no means faultless diction of the main exponents; but as a drama it neither holds nor moves, and not one of the characters, except Queen Bess—rendered with dignity by Miss Haidee Wright, but, in a speech of interminable length, almost inaudibly—commanded the slightest sympathy. It is not thus that I would see the greatest figure of the country's pantheon pressed into the service of the theatre he served so gloriously. Mr. Basil Dean, the producer, lavished on the work all that loftiness of design and magic of colour can devise; Mr. Merivale made a valiant effort to put backbone into a Shakespeare who rolled down an avalanche of words, words. But, in spite of our admiration for the author of "A Bill of Divorcement," and giving her credit for her "attempt" to do for Shakespeare's memory what Drinkwater did for Lincoln's, it must be sadly admitted that there was neither joy nor satisfaction in a reincarnation bereft of halo.

"Go to sleep, my little Pickaninny," squeaked the old musical-box—the clock in the spire chimed midnight—stridently a siren gave three yells—a ship sailed—a sailor went—a maid was left behind in the old Southampton inn with a heavy heart and a soul full of fearful anticipation. Twenty years after, a little girl brought an old, old letter to a big man in the Army whose picture and name she had found in a *Mirror*—and soon he recognised in her features the face he had loved and left behind him. He was about to marry a Society girl with much money who cared even more for his position than his character. When he wanted to join his

child to the new household, the Society girl demurred and bade him choose. And he chose. Once more we find him in the old inn, now somewhat brought up to date, with the living image of his old love—once more the musical-box with the Pickaninny air, the bells chiming twelve, the siren yelling thrice. Away they sailed on a tramp steamer towards a new world where he would find her a mate and solace for himself.

That is the simple tale of "The Faithful Heart," Monckton Hoffe's great little play, that affected us deeply one and all by the beauty and

belong to the same family"—that the greater love is the foundation of the human commonwealth.

Mr. Godfrey Tearle was well advised to cross from the Playhouse to the Comedy; he has never done anything so well, so feelingly, so "live," so beautiful in diction and conception. In the newcomers Mr. Leon M. Lion has made two finds. Miss Mary Odette, child-actress of yesterday, has blossomed into a delightful *ingénue* in all the tenderness of the word; and Miss Mollie Kerr, promising chip of a fine old block, revealed uncommon gifts of assurance and understanding as a Forsytian girl of the Galsworthy type. But everyone should be named and commended, for all helped to complete the harmony of a perfect evening.

"Ring-Up" the Vaudeville for tickets and purchase three hours of joy; it is worth the outlay, and you will come away feeling good and stimulated. For this little band, headed by Jack Hulbert of the fleeting feet and the polished manner; by Cicely Courtney, daintiest of *soubrettes*, with a rare gift of imitation; by Marie Blanche of the lovely voice, great charm, and the promise of a big success in straight acting; by Douglas Furber, Fayette Perry, and last but not least, Ivy St. Helier, who has jingled the vivacious music—this little band, with a pretty chorus, does many things, and does them wittily and well. In the mosaic programme there is one item of such exquisite satire that it is a small entertainment by itself. It is a skit on the high-brow play, as it is, as it might be in society and the bourgeoisie. Tchekoff himself would thus have portrayed the monotony, the lack of grace, the tawdriness of homes in Suburbia.

When our youngsters and their sires revel at the Philharmonic in the glories of West Australia's pictures, let them prick up their ears and listen to the Javanese, Maori, and French songs of Miss Caron. They make an interlude of great attraction by a fascinating artist.

Two happy events: the return of Anthony Hope to the theatrical fold with a delightful comedy, "Mrs. Thistlegrew's Princess," produced by the Play Actors, who discovered a new and charming actress in Miss Richmond, long hidden under the bushel of an understudy. Both play and actress deserve more than one night of glory. Sir Anthony was in his best Ruritania vein, and his dialogue sparkled as brightly as in the "Dolly Dialogues" which brought him fame.

The other happy event is Mr. F. J. Nettlefold's great success with a new author, Mr. A. L. Burke, in "Thank You, Phillips!" a kind of Admirable Crichton story told in a vein of humour so fresh and telling that we not only laughed often and long, but were always in expectation of some new comic twist of action and dialogue. As a rule, in plays of a farcical nature the last act is a danger point. But in "Thank You, Phillips!" the end was even better than the start. When the stolid manservant solved the situation by appearing as a doctor of psychology, and it was discovered that this was a mere sham of the wily

"gentleman's gentleman," the audience was all mirth and cheerio! So Mr. Nettlefold, who acted the part with quietude and dignity and a merry twinkle, had a rousing reception, as well as the author. Once more the good old adage justified its immortality. Nettlefold has had long to wait, but success has come to him! May it be a permanency!



IN CLEMENCE DANE'S "WILL SHAKESPEARE," AT THE SHAFTESBURY: A LOVE SCENE BETWEEN MARY FITTON AS JULIET (MISS MARY CLARE) AND SHAKESPEARE (MR. PHILIP MERIVALE).

sincerity of its narrative, by the touch that makes all men kin, by the production, true and simple as the tale itself, by the *ensemble* acting of rare attainment. It is one of those plays which even silences the scoff of those averse from sentiment, for there is stern stuff under the suave surface; it drives home a lesson of the war—the dictate of duty which the soldier forcibly recognises at the crucial



THE SCENE IN WHICH MARLOWE IS KILLED WITH HIS OWN DAGGER: THE FATAL QUARREL WITH SHAKESPEARE (L. TO R.) MARY FITTON, MARLOWE (MR. CLAUDE RAINS), AND SHAKESPEARE.

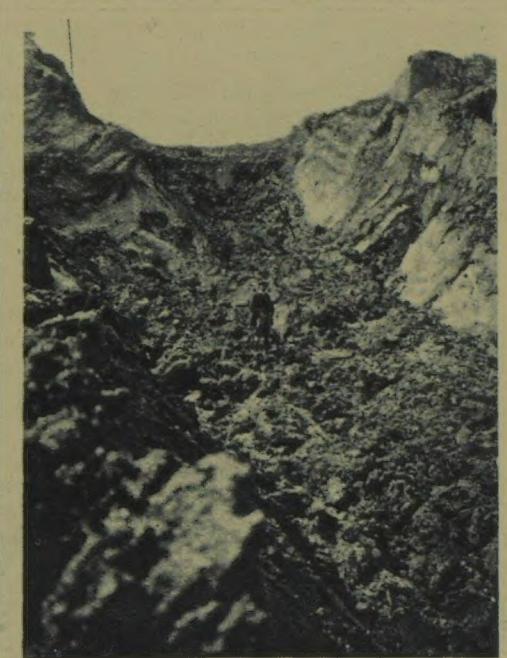
Miss Clemence Dane describes her "Will Shakespeare," produced at the Shaftesbury Theatre on November 17, as an "invention in four acts." It does not profess to be a dramatised biography, but a purely imaginary drama. History, for example, tells that Kit Marlowe was killed in a tavern brawl at Deptford. Miss Clemence Dane makes his death there accidental suicide, occurring in a quarrel with Shakespeare for the love of Mary Fitton. This is, of course, an "invention." So is the appearance of Mary Fitton (deputising for a boy actor disabled) as Juliet in the *première* of "Romeo and Juliet." Part of the play is in blank verse, and remarkably fine blank verse it is.—[Photographs by Benington.]

moment when he has to choose between his love-child and the easy life in prospect by his marriage to wealth. For once there was no dissentient voice in the lobby—even the critics fell under the spell of the author's feeling. For once there reigned the harmony in the audience which the French poet has crystallised in the acknowledgment that "we all

MOUNTAINS THAT BREAK BRIDGES: A "MUD RUN" IN THE ANDES.



THE BEGINNING OF A MOUNTAIN SLIDE: THE STARTING-POINT ABOVE THE BRIDGE.



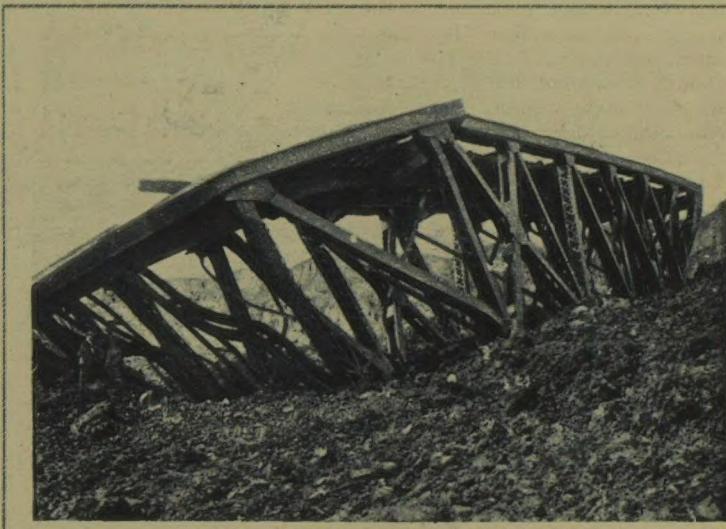
BELOW THE BRIDGE ON THE SAME DAY: A MUD RIVER AFTER THE FIRST "RUN."



THIRTY-FOUR DAYS LATER: THE MUD RUN PILED AGAINST THE BRIDGE (UPPER SIDE).

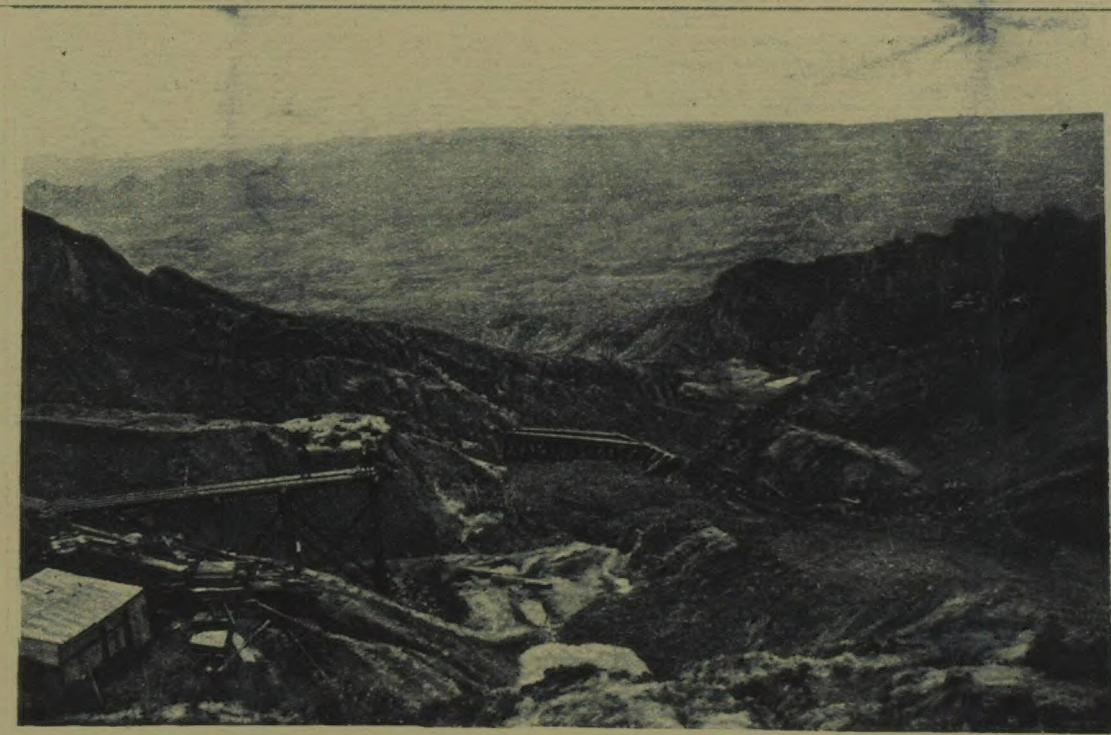


THE MORNING AFTER THE SCENE SHOWN IN THE RIGHT-HAND PHOTOGRAPH ABOVE: PART OF THE BRIDGE BROKEN AWAY BY THE ENORMOUS PRESSURE OF MUD.



TWO DAYS AFTER THE DATE OF THE ADJOINING PHOTOGRAPH: A VIEW TAKEN FROM BELOW THE BRIDGE, SHOWING THE BROKEN PORTION.

THE expression "terra firma" does not hold good in all parts of the world, for there are places where the earth is by no means firm. Apart from earthquakes and volcanic disturbances, there are such things as moving hills. The phenomenon occurs to some extent in the mining districts of Wales, but on a much larger scale, as our photographs show, in the great mountains of South America. Our correspondent who sends these highly interesting photographs, Mr. P. J. Risdon, writes concerning them: "It is not generally known, ex-
[Continued opposite.]



"TWO HUNDRED TONS OF STEEL . . . SWEEPED HUNDREDS OF YARDS DOWN TO THE PLAINS BELOW": A GENERAL VIEW ON THE SAME DATE AS THE RIGHT-HAND CENTRAL PHOTOGRAPH.

cept to scientists and engineers, that in parts of the world especially in mountainous districts, there are big ranges of hills, some with quite precipitous sides, that consist almost entirely of mud—the products of disintegration of mountain ranges by Nature's forces. In the Andes, for instance, there are such districts. So long as these mud hills are dry and undisturbed, they will remain firm and will stand with almost vertical slopes; but with heavy rains, or when otherwise disturbed—as, for instance, by earthquake shocks—vast quantities of soil.
[Continued below.]

Continued.

much of it still quite dry, become detached and slide down somewhat after the manner of glaciers, filling valleys and obliterating or carrying away everything in their path. These sliding masses are known as mud runs. One curious effect is that the location of a railway section may become appreciably altered without necessarily resulting in interruption to traffic. In one case a tunnel shifted bodily. One of the most troublesome features is the choking up of valleys, thus endangering the safety of bridges, and our photographs show what actually happened to a bridge on the Antofagasta Railway. An urgent message was received that an avalanche of mud was slowly approaching and filling a

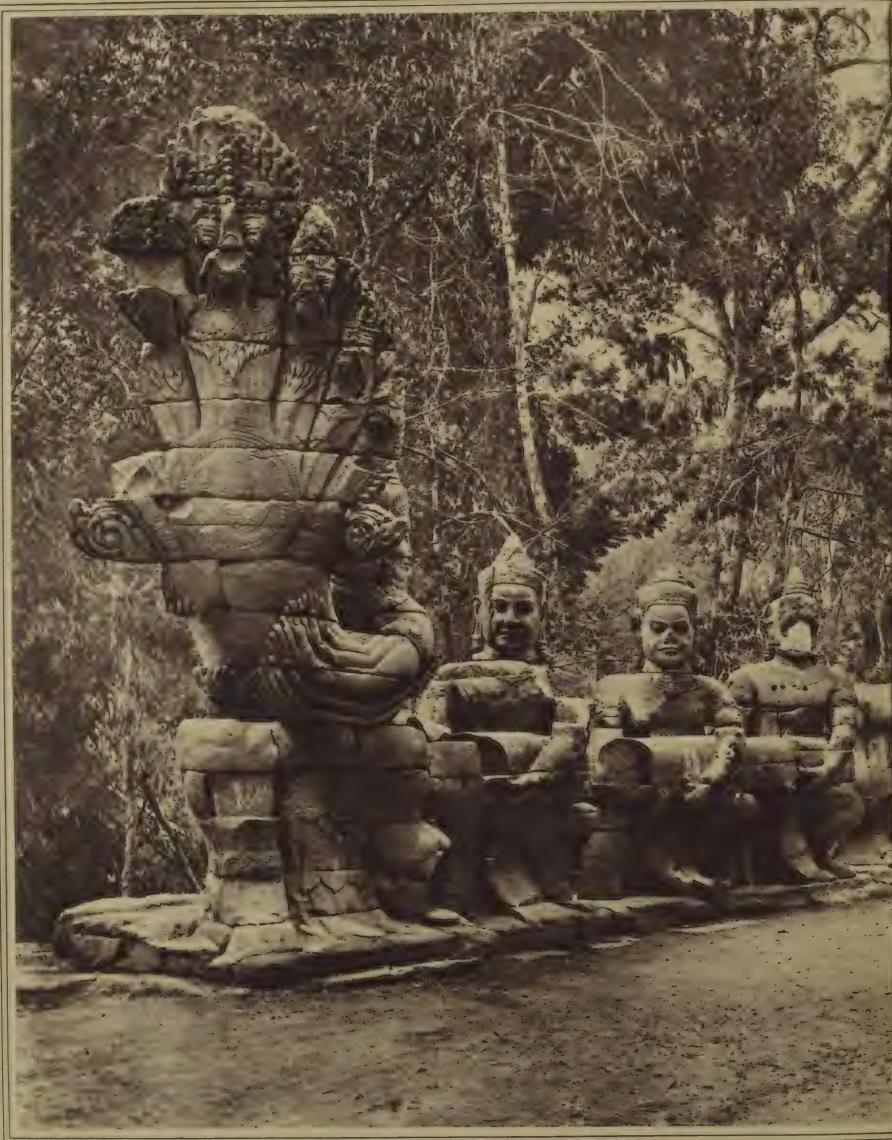
valley that was spanned by a steel girder bridge, 200 ft. long, carrying the railroad track. Breakdown gangs were hurriedly despatched, and made desperate efforts to disperse the oncoming mass. Almost as well might they have attempted to divert a glacier. Slowly but surely the valley was filled to the level of the bottom booms of the bridge. Still higher rose the mud, until the sheer weight and pressure of this soft material tore the two hundred tons of steel from its masonry bearings, and swept it hundreds of yards down to the plains below, where, three days later, it came to rest, a twisted mass of scrap iron." The bridge, only constructed a few months, was very strong and up-to-date.

BEARERS OF THE SACRED SERPENT: COLOSSAL RELICS OF

PHOTOGRAPH

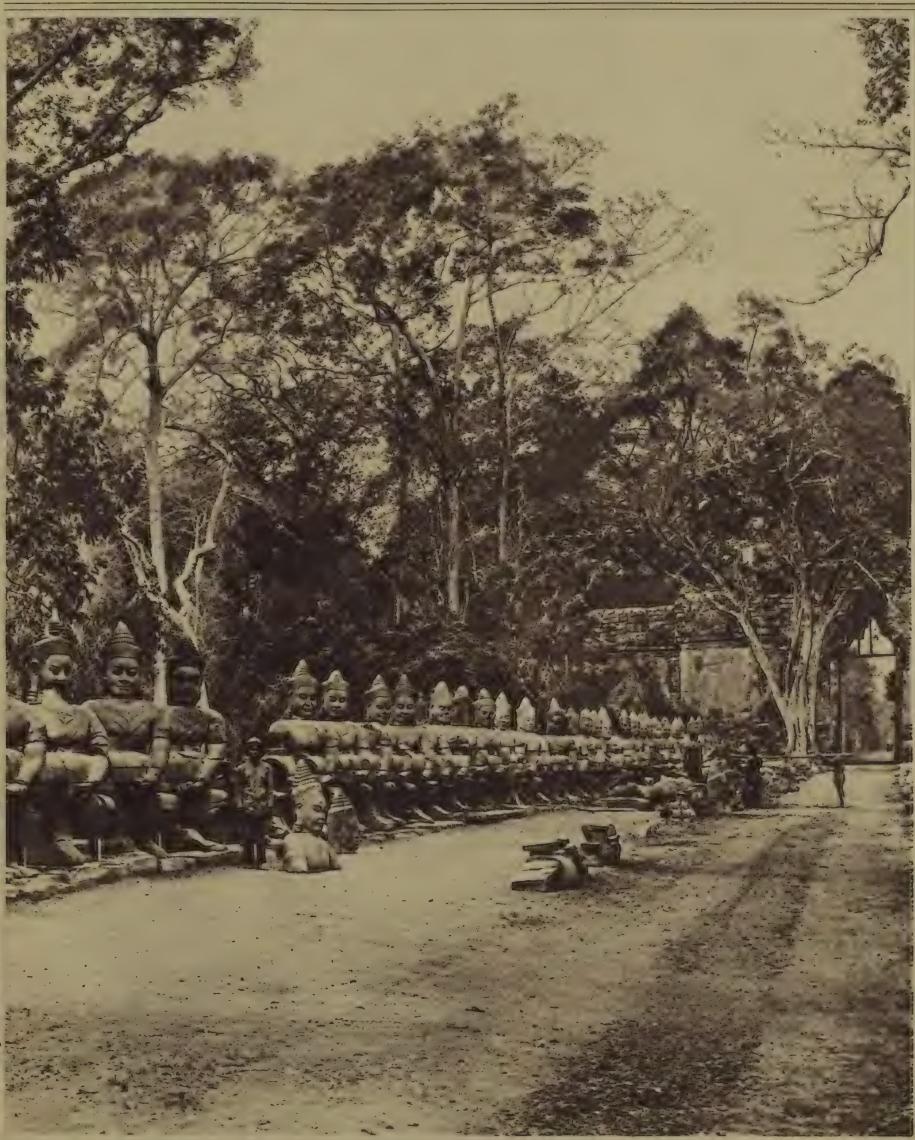
CAMBODIAN SNAKE-WORSHIP—A FRENCH RESTORATION.

BY HATIEUR.



MARVELS OF KHMER SCULPTURE RESTORED BY THE FRENCH SCHOOL OF THE FAR EAST
ALONG THE APPROACH TO THE GATE

This magnificent row of gigantic statues, carrying an enormous stone serpent, has been replaced by the French School of the Far East (Ecole française d'Extrême-Orient) in its original position along the approach road to the eastern gate of Angkor Thom, known as the Gate of Victory. Angkor Thom was the medieval capital of Cambodia, and forms part of the wonderful ruins known as the Angkor Group, and including also the great Temples of Angkor Vat (Illustrated on the following page), Bayon, Ta Prohm, Takeo, and Banteai Kdei. These mighty monuments, unsurpassed for the beauty of their architecture and sculpture by any buildings in the world, represent the Golden Age of the Khmers, as the people of Cambodia were called in former times. The city of Angkor Thom (the name is a corruption of Nagara or Nakhon Thom), built by King Yasovarman, was about two square miles in extent, and surrounded



IN CAMBODIA: GIANT BEARERS OF THE NAGA, OR SACRED SERPENT, REPLACED IN LINE OF VICTORY AT ANGKOR THOM.

by high walls with five gates. A French writer has called it not inferior in splendour to Versailles, or the Khmer sculptures to those of ancient Egypt and Assyria. The Khmer civilisation, which reached so great a height in the Middle Ages, decayed through wars with Siam and Annam, internal revolts and feuds between rival princes, and, finally, the invasion of the land by Europeans. The modern name, Cambodia, is a form of the Hindu Kambuja, derived from Kambu, the mythical founder of the Khmers. The present ruler is King Sisowath, whose late brother, Norodom, accepted the French protectorate in 1863. The popular religion is Buddhism, though Brahminism is retained at the Court. Serpent worship, which is still largely prevalent in India, and is very widely found in ancient mythology all over the world, was evidently an important element in the religion and symbolism of the mediæval Khmers.

RECLAIMED FROM THE JUNGLE: THE "VERSAILLES" OF CAMBODIA.

PHOTOGRAPHS BY BATTEUR.



THE MAGNIFICENT ORIGINAL OF THE INDO-CHINA PAVILION BUILT FOR THE FRENCH COLONIAL EXHIBITION AT MARSEILLES: THE GREAT TEMPLE OF ANGKOR-VAT, A MASTERPIECE OF KHMER ARCHITECTURE.



"EXCAVATING" FROM A TANGLE OF VEGETATION: CAMBODIAN COOLIES CLEARING PART OF THE SPLENDID ANGKOR RUINS.

RESTORED TO LIGHT UNDER FRENCH ADMINISTRATION: A TEMPLE STAIRWAY AMONG THE ANGKOR RUINS RECENTLY UNCOVERED.

Some of the most wonderful architecture and sculpture in the world is to be found at Angkor, the ancient capital of Cambodia, that part of French Indo-China which lies south-east of Siam. Cambodia has been a protectorate of France, with a native King, since 1863, but it was only in 1907 that the district containing the great Angkor ruins was handed over to Cambodia by Siam, in exchange for other territory. Up to that date the magnificent monuments of the Angkor group, which date from mediæval times (about 900 to 1200 A.D.), had long been allowed to fall into decay and had become overgrown

with a jungle of vegetation, whose strong and spreading roots, growing rapidly in that humid climate, had disintegrated the masonry and caused a good deal of it to collapse. By the efforts of the French School of the Far East, under the control of the Academy, this strangling overgrowth has been cleared away and the splendid ruins revealed and restored. A replica of the central tower of the great Temple of Angkor Vat, the best preserved of the ancient buildings, has been erected at Marseilles for next year's French Colonial Exhibition. It was illustrated in our issue of November 12.

REVEALED AFTER AGES OF OBLIVION: WONDROUS KHMER SCULPTURE.

PHOTOGRAPHS BY BATTEUR.



FOUND IN CLEARING THE TEMPLE OF TA PROHM, ONE OF THE ANGKOR GROUP, IN CAMBODIA: A BUDDHIST HEAD.



DISCOVERED WHILE REMOVING DÉBRIS FROM INSIDE A CAMBODIAN TEMPLE: A FRAGMENT OF DECORATIVE SCULPTURE.



BEAUTIFULLY CHISELLED IN LOW RELIEF: FIGURES ON THE ANGLE OF A PILLAR FOUND AMONG THE ANGKOR RUINS.



ART TREASURES RECLAIMED BY FRENCH ENTERPRISE IN CAMBODIA: SCULPTURES FROM THE INTERIOR OF A TERRACE.

The recent researches of French archaeologists at Angkor have largely superseded existing works on the subject, written some forty years ago. A later book, of great descriptive charm, was Pierre Loti's "Pèlerin d'Angkor," published in 1912. Writing in "L'Illustration," our Paris contemporary, M. H. Marchal, Curator of the Angkor Group, says: "Assyrian and Egyptian bas-reliefs have their counterpart in the bas-reliefs of the Khmer temples. And yet how ignorant people are of these things! Why this gap, one might ask, in the history of art, when we know all about the Far East as regards India, China, and Japan?"

One can give the following reasons: (1) The discovery of the Angkor ruins was comparatively recent; (2) Cambodia lies outside the great steamship routes; (3) Up to 1907, these monuments were Siamese. . . . The time has come to place Khmer art in the rank which it deserves. . . . The examples found in these latest clearings show that Khmer sculpture has an original and intrinsic beauty comparable to any other in the world." M. Marchal suggests that, as the journey to Angkor is so long and costly, representative examples of Khmer art should be exhibited in Paris.



SHOULD THE SIZE OF BATTLE-SHIPS BE FURTHER RESTRICTED BY INTERNATIONAL AGREEMENT?—BRITAIN'S LATEST 41,200-TON DREADNOUGHT, H.M.S. "HOOD."

The writer of a letter signed "Admiral," which appeared recently in the "Times," gave many reasons for suggesting that the size as well as the number of battleships should be further reduced by agreement at the Washington Conference, and his suggestion was endorsed by a letter from Lord Haldane. "The Powers have agreed," wrote "Admiral," "that no ship of the future shall exceed 35,000 tons. This is of the highest value. But why 35,000 tons? What is there in this number that is of importance? Why not 34,000, or 30,000, or 20,000, or 10,000? There is in reality no reason whatever for that figure." One reason that may be suggested is the need of sufficient tonnage to carry the guns required, seeing that battleships are, essentially, floating platforms for big guns. On this point "Admiral" says: "There appear to be people who imagine that there is some military reason why a 'battle-ship'"

should carry 16-in. guns, a mass of armour, and so forth. There is none. These guns and this armour have been introduced in the struggle to produce something more powerful than what is possessed by an enemy or possible enemy. . . . The sole qualifications of a ship of war are that she shall be able to go to sea and fight. There is a limit in size below which she cannot do these things; there is also a limit beyond which it is quite unnecessary to go. I have suggested 10,000 tons, but this is guess-work—it may be 6,000 or 14,000. I am sure it is not more." H.M.S. "Hood," Britain's latest and largest Dreadnought, combining the weight of a battleship with the speed of a battle-cruiser, is 810 ft. long, and has a displacement of 41,200 tons. She was built at Clydebank, launched in 1918, and completed in 1920, at a cost, including guns, of some £6,000,000. Her main armament is eight 15-inch guns.

THE AFGHAN TREATY: THE AMIR SALUTES BRITAIN'S REPRESENTATIVE.



BEAUTIFULLY DECORATED THROUGHOUT IN EUROPEAN STYLE: CHIHL SITUN, ONE OF THE AMIR'S MANY REST-HOUSES.



THE PRINCIPAL ENTRANCE TO THE INTERESTING BAZAARS OF THE AFGHAN CAPITAL: THE KOTWALI GATE AT KABUL.



SHOWING THE AMIR AMANULLA (ON HORSEBACK IN LEFT FOREGROUND) SALUTING SIR HENRY DOBBS, CHIEF OF THE BRITISH MISSION: THE HEAD OF THE PROCESSION FROM THE IDGAH MOSQUE TO THE ARQ DURING THE ID FESTIVAL AT KABUL.



WHERE THE BRITISH MISSION STAYED DURING THE NEGOTIATIONS FOR THE TREATY: THE IMAM-UL-IZARAT, WITH THE SNOW-CAPPED PAGHMAN RANGE BEYOND.

The India Office issued on November 23 the following announcement by the Government of India: "Satisfactory written assurances that no Russian Consulates will be permitted in the Jellalabad, Ghazni, and Kandahar areas (adjoining the Indian frontier) having been received from the Afghan Government, the treaty of friendship with Afghanistan was signed in Kabul yesterday (November 22)." Great Britain reaffirms her recognition of Afghanistan's complete independence, and there is to be an interchange of Ministers in London and Kabul and of Consuls in India and Afghanistan. Other clauses deal with the settlement of the frontier and the maintenance of order there. Subject to continued friendliness



ONE OF THE MOST IMPORTANT MOSLEM SHRINES AT KABUL: THE SHAHI MARDAN MOSQUE, WHICH STANDS JUST OUTSIDE THE CITY.

and an Arms Traffic Convention, the Afghan Government will again be allowed to import munitions through India, and the Customs duty is remitted. It may be recalled that the war provoked by the Afghans in May 1919 ended on August 8 following by the conclusion of the Treaty of Rawal Pindi. Then followed the Mussoorie Conference in April 1920, despite anti-British Bolshevik propaganda. The British Mission under Sir Henry Dobbs, invited by the Amir last December, was received at Kabul on January 7 with every mark of honour. In our centre photograph the Amir, seen saluting Sir Henry, has Jemal Pasha, the well-known Turkish general (mounted on a white charger), on his left.

ART IN THE SALE ROOMS

BY ARTHUR HAYDEN.

PECULIAR conditions prevail in the auction-room. With considered judgment one arrives at the conclusion that the finest things do not pass unappreciated. Prices in this respect have kept at an extraordinarily high level. At a recent sale by Messrs. Knight, Frank, and Rutley, lovers of Burns came forward. An autograph letter of thirty-two lines, dated 1788, brought £145. Another letter of Burns relative to his contemplated voyage to the West Indies, just at that juncture when Scotland would have lost her poet, fetched £179. "The Blue Boy" of Gainsborough may go to America, but here are Burns manuscripts falling under the hammer at considerable prices, and it is to be hoped that they may be retained in Scottish keeping, whether it be in Nova Scotia or New Zealand.

On the 25th, at Sotheby's, four first editions of Milton's "Paradise Lost" (1669), the property of Colonel K. E. M. Connal, were offered. Among first editions of Dickens came a remarkable first edition of "The Posthumous Papers of the Pickwick Club," complete in the original parts, which brought £610. The catalogue contains two pages enumerating the especial "points" of this copy—a very valuable bibliographical note, by the way, for collectors of Dickens first editions.

At Christie's, on the 25th, old pictures forming part of the Walsingham heirlooms were dispersed. Michael Dahl, the Swedish portrait-painter (the competitor and contemporary of Kneller), who has his "Charles XI. of Sweden" at Windsor and his full-length of Queen Anne in the National Portrait Gallery, London, came forward here with a portrait of Lady Rooke, wife of Admiral Sir George Rooke, in green dress, seated, with a parrot and landscape. Sir Godfrey Kneller and Lely were fully represented by characteristic portraits of ladies. Among other properties was an Adriaen Brouwer, a panel representing "The Repose in Egypt," a departure from his subjects of card-players and smokers and cabarets and carousing—which fetched £630. Raeburn was represented by the portrait of John Henry Cochrane, in dark coat with brass buttons, yellow vest, and white stock (£504); and a Reynolds portrait group of Edward Gordon, Esq., his sister and her husband, on the terrace of a garden, was painted at Bromley in 1741.

At Sotheby's, in a sale of porcelain and pottery, side by side came three interesting series—a run of Wedgwood medallions, plaques, and vases representing the classic eighteenth-century school; a series of Swansea and Nantgarw porcelain with floral decoration and rich gilding, the outburst of continental colour of the early nineteenth century; and a collection of late nineteenth-century Martin ware, the productions of the three famous brothers who worked in London and Southall, variously signed "R. W. Martin and Brothers," "F. W. Martin," "Martin Bros.," and dated some as late as 1904.

At Christie's, on the 28th, in the sale of the library of the late Mr. R. H. Barnes, one item was outstanding—King James the First's "A Meditation upon the Lord's Prayer, written by the King's Maestie, for the benefit of all his subjects, especially of such as follow the Court" (1619).

the author's own copy, with the royal signature. A long letter from George Eglisham, physician to King James, accompanies the volume, addressed to King Charles I. That Kings sometimes hear the truth is proven by this letter. Eglisham must have been a courageous man. "I would to God your Majesty would well consider what I have often said to my later Master King James. The greatest pollicye is honesty. . . . What greater or more royall occasion could be offered to you Majesty to show your impartial disposicon to justice, at the first entrance of your reigne, than

diaries, letter-books, and note-books to be sold are carefully written, extending to some twenty volumes bound in vellum, by Joseph Farington, R.A. (the favourite pupil of Richard Wilson), whose views of Westmorland and Cumberland have been engraved. Farington was Treasurer of the Royal Academy, was intimate with the leading painters, and appears to have been a man of wealth. In these manuscript volumes are wine accounts of port and barcellas. Farington sent a "pipe of port" costing two hundred pounds to Lawrence, although he writes most intimate details concerning him in diaries which were ordered "to be destroyed at my death." Sir Thomas Lawrence, it appears, allowed his father for the support of his family about £300 a year, and paid for his own lodging in Bond Street 200 guineas. Lawrence painted the diarist's portrait, which was engraved by Meyer. Farington finds Malone, the Shakespearean commentator, "respectable and gentlemanlike." He seems to know everybody's business; his *penchant* for accounts led him to record incomes. He notes that Angelica Kaufmann, R.A., made £14,000 in England; Zucchi about £8000. When Angelica was forty-eight and Zucchi seventy, they were lovers. Conversations between Reynolds and Wilson show there was no love lost between these painters. Nathaniel Dance (who, by the way, painted a portrait of Farington engraved by Daniell), the rejected lover of Angelica Kaufmann, whom

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MONS WRECKED IN AN EARLIER WAR: THE MAIN STREET AFTER THE SIEGE OF 1793—
A FARINGTON MONOCHROME FROM A REMARKABLE ART "FIND" IN AN ATTIC.

An important collection of diaries and drawings by Joseph Farington, R.A. (1747 to 1821), recently found in an attic at Wallington, comes up for sale at Puttick and Simpson's on December 9. It includes this remarkably interesting monochrome entitled, "View of the Main Street and Gate of Mons in Valenciennes after the Siege in 1793." The bombardment seems to have had effects as ruinous as those of the Great War. British officers are seen giving alms to some of the homeless Flemish inhabitants.

From the Monochrome Water-colour by Joseph Farington, R.A. By Courtesy of Messrs. Puttick and Simpson.

this which I offer against Buckingham by whom your Majesty suffereth yourself to be led so farre, that your best subjects are in doubt, whether he is your King or you his."

Messrs. Puttick and Simpson come forward on Dec. 9 with a valuable find in art literature discovered in the attic of a house at Wallington,

he followed to Italy, has his private affairs duly chronicled. He married the rich widow of a country gentleman. According to the diarist, he gave £30,000 for an estate near Dorchester, and £12,000 for another in Wiltshire. Wordsworth, so we learn, had only £70 a year when he married. On Constable being suggested as a possible candidate for the Royal Academy, Calcott did not vote for him, as he thought Jackson and others were better artists. We read that in 1815, Paris, after the fall of Napoleon, was a conquered city, with British and Prussian soldiers keeping order. Among water-colour drawings by Farington, there is a fine series, some in monochrome with delicate stipple-work like that of the aquatint, representing Flanders. One, dated 1793, in monochrome, has especial interest, as representing the main street of Mons in ruins, and the bombardment seems to have been heavy. A group of British officers are shown giving alms to Flemish women. The French in 1792 had broken the neutrality, and Mons became a cockpit.

Joseph Farington's notes have diagrams of dinner tables with the places marked where West and Reynolds, Gainsborough and Opie, Loutherbourg, Hoppner, and others sat. It is fitting that this *trouvaile* should be sold in Sir Joshua's old studio in Leicester Square. Farington sat there and made mental memoranda for his diaries, as did Boswell, and apparently nobody knew that there was even one "chiel takin' notes."

These carefully written documents form a diary of the Royal Academy from behind the scenes, for in a measure the diarist was a wire-puller of no mean order. His indiscretions are not lurid, but they are illuminating.



A NEWLY-DISCOVERED CANALETTO ON VIEW IN LONDON: THE FAMOUS VENETIAN'S PICTURE OF CHELSEA HOSPITAL AND RANELAGH GARDENS FROM THE RIVER, IN 1751.

This picture was done by Antonio Canal, commonly called Canaletto, the famous Venetian painter, during his second visit to London in 1751. From that time it was lost sight of till it appeared recently in a London auction-room, sent from a country house. Chelsea Hospital is seen on the left, and on the right the Rotunda (or amphitheatre) in the grounds of the Earl of Ranelagh's mansion (further to right). Ranelagh was then the fashionable pleasure resort. Canaletto's view of the interior of the Rotunda is in the National Gallery. On the river a state barge of one of the City Companies is being saluted. The picture is now on view at the Cotswold Gallery (59, Frith Street, W.1), which issues an interesting leaflet on the subject.

By Courtesy of the Cotswold Gallery.

Surrey, the residence of the late Miss Eva Tyrwhitt, which throws new light on the circle of Reynolds and Gainsborough and their contemporaries. The

scenes, for in a measure the diarist was a wire-puller of no mean order. His indiscretions are not lurid, but they are illuminating.

ANCIENT EGYPT IN A LONDON BALL-ROOM:

DRAWN BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST,



DANCING THROUGH THE AGES SHOWN TO THE GUESTS AT THE DEVONSHIRE

A charming series of short dances, showing the history of dancing through the ages, formed a picturesque interlude at the ball held at Devonshire House on the evening of November 25. The early dances—ancient Egyptian and Greek—were given by Miss Ruby Ginner's company. They were followed by mediæval dances in Crusader costume, under the direction of Mme. Espinosa, and an exhibition of modern ballroom dancing arranged by Mrs. Ivor Back. The ball and the afternoon fête that preceded it, with the pageant of dress (illustrated elsewhere in this number) were in aid of the People's League of Health, and the expenses in each case were defrayed by Mrs. Simon Brand. The above drawing shows the Egyptian dance, the first of the series given during the ball,

OLD DANCES AS INTERLUDES TO MODERN.

STEVEN SPURRIER, R.O.I.



HOUSE BALL: THE FIRST OF THE SERIES—A PICTURESQUE EGYPTIAN DANCE.

and representing, evidently, the spirits of light overcoming the spirits of darkness. The guests were lined up round the room, those in front sitting on the floor. Standing on the extreme left in the background may be seen Lady Latta in a beautiful crinoline costume, with a mask. Next but one in the front row, to the right, a shorter figure in a light dress, wearing glasses and a fine rope of pearls, is Mrs. Smith-Wilkinson, who has been called "the best-dressed woman in the world." Many other well-known people were present, including Mr. Arnold Bennett. A large proportion were in fancy dress. Another ball was arranged to take place at Devonshire House on November 30, in aid of Children's Libraries.—[Drawing Copyrighted in the United States and Canada.]

BOOKS OF THE DAY

By J. D. SYMON.

THE expert who sees his own subject handled in fiction has good reason, oftener than not, to say that it has been mis-handled. Even the most painstaking and conscientious story-teller, who has "got up the facts," is sure to make some slip very irritating to the person who really knows; and if the critic be a man of science, jealous for minute accuracy, he will need to be very broad-minded not to condemn the work outright. But the measure of his patience is the measure of his competence to judge; and the greater his authority the more likely will he be to take a broad and charitable view of the novelist's effort, in which he may possibly discover a general fidelity to truth that makes incidental error pardonable, if not negligible. And this general truth, it would appear, has been attained by the greater novelists in their portraits of the medical profession.

When an authority takes the trouble to make an elaborate study of the presentation of his own craft by the novelist, the novelist may think himself fortunate if he comes out of the ordeal with a shred of reputation. He has a better chance if he happens to write of his own calling. Scott, for example, only gained in credit as a novelist when Mr. Francis Watt examined the law of the Waverley novels in the chapter he contributed to Mr. Le Grys Norgate's brief sketch of Sir Walter's Life. But, as a rule, physicians in fiction are the work of laymen, and as such come at some disadvantage before the medical tribunal to which Sir Squire Sprigge has just summoned them in his "Physic AND FICTION" (Hodder and Stoughton; 12s. 6d.), a book that will be read with extraordinary interest and pleasure both by doctors and their patients. The writer finds Dickens's "qualified regard for medicine complimentary," compared with his treatment of the Law and the Church. Dr. Bayham Badger, although an ass and a sycophant, "may very well have known the routine of his work." He was a "safe" man, which Jobling certainly was *not*. Mr. Chilling and Mr. Losherne in their own sphere were "an ever-pleasant as well as an ever-present help in time of trouble." Sir Parker Peps in "Dombey and Son," and the unnamed surgeon in "Little Dorrit," are Dickens's two principal portraits of the consultant class. Peps, although "a comical libel," has "many happy points," but Dickens, Sir Squire Sprigge points out, did not understand the social position of the consultant as Thackeray did, when he made Major Pendennis uphold the scoundrelly Firmin as "a university man and a gentleman." Thackeray, it is true, was satirising the snobbery of the Major's attitude, but at the same time "he was aware of the social rise of the medical practitioner which took shape under the first Medical Act."

"Gentlemen," a great medical teacher used to say, taking farewell of his students, "the practice of medicine is either a noble profession or it is a low trade, according to what you make it." In the older fiction there is always a suggestion of trade, not necessarily low, but one or two removes from the professional pale, inevitable perhaps to a time when the doctor's calling might be entered upon after "apprenticeship" to an apothecary. Jane Austen does not specialise in doctors, but those who do appear in her select circle are hardly of it. Mr. Perry alone is on any terms of equality with Highbury society, and even he had to be explained as "an intelligent, gentlemanlike man." There was, too, more than a little mild patronage in the reception of the rumour that he was about to set up his carriage. "What is this? what is this?" cried Mr. Weston. "I am glad he can afford it." Of the practitioner who attended

Jane Bennet, we knew only that he was an apothecary; and the surgeon who was called to Louisa Harville, when she met with her accident at Lyme, at least knew how to arrive expeditiously. Of Mr. Prattle's school is Mr. Donavan, whose highly indiscreet gossiping with Mrs. Jennings about the private affairs of his other patients is sufficient indication of the esteem in which Miss Austen's contemporaries held the general practitioner. Modern novelists and playwrights (with the possible exception of Mr. Bernard Shaw) are more respectful. Their doctor is usually a person of high consideration, the confidential friend of influential families, the polished society man.

The best type of physician one recalls in recent fiction is probably Mr. Stephen McKenna's Dr. Gaisford, whose methods may or may not be open to challenge by the expert, but whose personality appeals to the mere layman. It would have been interesting to have had Sir Squire

students of North Bromwich it was the common opinion that Griffin's heart was "rocky." And sure enough, at the right moment for the development of the plot, down Griffin fell.

The novel in question (not of the present season) is well worth recalling in this connection, for it gives us not only a sordid trader in physic, but also the modern version of Bob Sawyer and Ben Allen. These amiable gentlemen, Sir Squire Sprigge reminds us, were a mixture of all the idle tyros of any trade or calling across whom Dickens came, and he "presented the quintessence of their humour and raffishness by two young men with the label of medical student attached to them." He knew better fifteen years later, and took care to make Richard Carstone, although tragically inefficient, no rowdy. Some element of rowdyism is inseparable from the type, but it is occasional, and in "The Young Physician" it is given just the right value. And the average student of to-day gives Messrs. Allen and Sawyer many points in conduct, knowledge, and decent regard for their body and mind. One wished, in reading "Physic and Fiction," that the accomplished Editor of the *Lancet* had found it within his scheme to discuss Dr. Manette and his strange disorder, and to draw a parallel between the medical students of Dickens, of Mr. Young, and that candidate of mixed motives, but basic humanity, Bianchon, who nursed and helped to bury Père Goriot. Perhaps they are reserved for a future essay, which will give also some illuminating hint of Charles Bovary and Richard Middlemas.

BOOKS YOU SHOULD READ.

CHARTERHOUSE IN LONDON: MONASTERY, MANSION, HOSPITAL, SCHOOL. By Gerald S. Davies, M.A. (Murray. 25s. net.)

This is an authentic account of Charterhouse. The original documents in Charterhouse Muniment Room, in the Governors' Minute Books, and, above all, the Record Office, have given results which, being published for the first time, will be of great general interest.

THE EMPEROR FRANCIS JOSEPH AND HIS TIMES. Reminiscences by Lieutenant General Albert von Margutti. (Hutchinson. 24s. net.)

To those interested in world politics before and during the war, this book will be an indispensable guide. The account of King Edward the Seventh's activities at the Austrian Court would alone stamp it as a valuable record.

SAN CRISTOBAL DE LA HABANA. By Joseph Hergesheimer. (Heinemann. 7s. 6d. net.)

The story of Mr. Hergesheimer's wanderings cover but a few streets of the city. There is no guide-book information to be got out of this volume, but it is redolent of charm and full of vivid descriptions.

THE YOUNG ENCHANTED: A ROMANTIC STORY. By Hugh Walpole. (Macmillan. 7s. 6d. net.)

"To live," says Mr. Walpole's young enchanted, "is an awfully big adventure, never bigger than now when the world has fallen to pieces, and must be put together again on a new pattern."

MADE TO MEASURE. By Mrs. Henry Dudeney. (Collins. 7s. 6d. net.)

The scene of the novel is old Sussex town, and the people that new villa population, the men of which go to work in the city every day, and the women gossip and play bridge.

WILD LIFE IN THE TREE-TOPS. By Captain C. W. R. Knight, M.C., F.R.P.S., M.B.V.O. (Thornton Butterworth. 21s. net.)

A most interesting narrative of many and various experiences while studying tree-top folk. There are 53 illustrations from photographs taken by the author.

SOUTH WITH SCOTT. By Captain E. R. G. R. Evans, C.B., D.S.O., R.N. (Collins. 10s. 6d. net.)

An absorbing account of the British Antarctic Expedition, commanded by Captain Scott. Captain Evans took up the position of leader after that explorer's death.

THE RAINBOW BRIDGE. By Reginald Farrer. (Arnold. 21s. net.)

This is a continuation and completion of Mr. Farrer's account of his adventurous journey in Western China in search of new species of Alpine plants. It was begun in "On the Eaves of the World."

THE FALL OF MARY STUART: A NARRATIVE IN CONTEMPORARY LETTERS. By Frank A. Mumby. (Constable. 18s. net.)

Containing many of the most dramatic events in the life of this ill-fated Queen, including her marriage with Darnley, the assassination of Riccio, the murder of Darnley, and her final disillusionment in England.

MORE HUNTING WASPS. By J. H. Fabre. Translated by Alexander Teixeira de Mattos. (Hodder and Stoughton. 8s. 6d. net.)

A fascinating study written with an extraordinary degree of sensitive imagination.



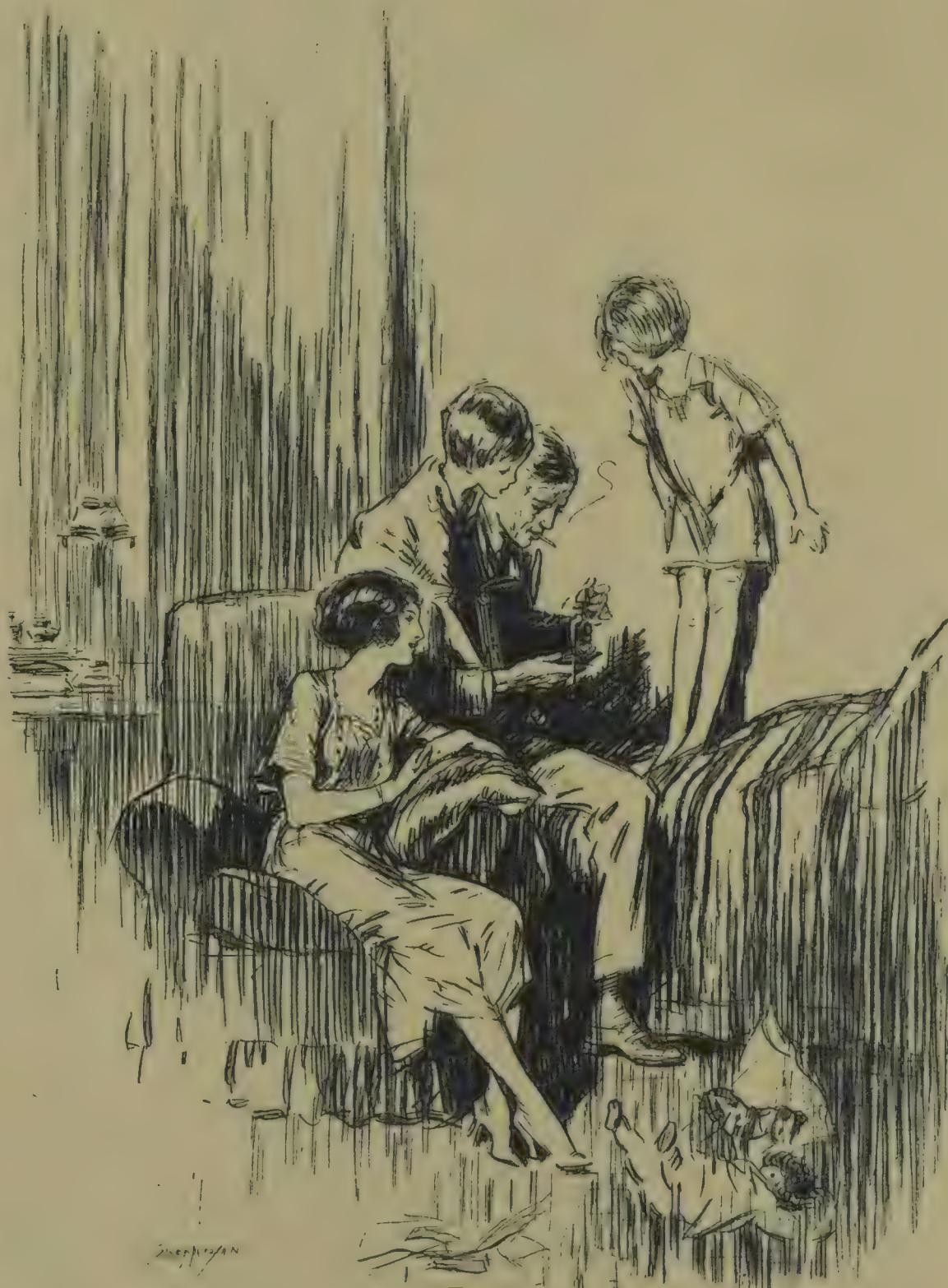
A COPY OF A FIRST EDITION (AND DRAFT) SOLD FOR 18,450 FRANCS: M. ANATOLE FRANCE, AWARDED THE NOBEL PRIZE FOR LITERATURE; WITH HIS WIFE.

The Nobel Prize for Literature for 1921 was recently awarded to M. Anatole France, the greatest of living French authors. His real name is Jacques Anatole Thibault. He was born in 1844, the son of a Paris bookseller. In 1868 appeared his "Alfred de Vigny," and it has been followed by many famous works, including "L' Histoire de Jeanne d'Arc" (1908), "Les Sept Femmes de la Barbe Bleue" (1909), and "La Révolte des Anges" (1914). The other day, in Paris, a copy of the first edition of his "Les Dieux ont Soif" (1912), a novel of the Reign of Terror in France, was sold at auction for 18,450 francs (nominally about £731). It contained a draft plan of the story in his own handwriting. Our photograph shows him with his wife on a terrace overlooking the Mediterranean.

Photograph by Biondo, Antibes.

Sprigge's opinion on his imaginary colleague, and on Gaisford's treatment of that hyper-nervous subject, Mr. Eric Lane; but the inquiry is confined to medical lore in Dickens, Thackeray, Balzac, Charles Reade, and Henry James, with a few incidental allusions to other writers not of to-day. "Nervous diseases," we are informed, "which are recognised by medicine to have a distinguishing morbid anatomy, are lumped together as the fevers are, and this perhaps is just as well." Heart disease in fiction "is found out suddenly by the doctor, who issues a warning that at any moment the victim may fall down dead; and sure enough, at the right moment, down he or she falls."

This venerable device is a hardy annual. In a very recent story by a woman novelist it is carried out precisely as "Physic and Fiction" specifies. But it offers an irresistible temptation even to writers possessing a competent knowledge of medicine. Mr. Francis Brett Young, in "The Young Physician," does not exactly doom his victim by a doctor's decree, but among the medical



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THE WORLD OF WOMEN.

THE subject of greatest interest in assemblages of our sex is the betrothal of Princess Mary. One feels inclined to write quite a lot about the only daughter of our Royal House of Windsor, but everybody knows all about our young Princess. Born at York Cottage, Sandringham, she has lived all through her girlhood among us. The only time the Princess has been away was when she went to France during the war to visit

of the Irish Hamilton family, springing from the same source as the Dukedom of Abercorn. Portumna Castle, Lord Lascelles's place in Co. Galway, is, I am told, picturesque but neglected. His town residence, Chesterfield House, is a fine mansion with many historical and literary associations.

The Earl of Harewood is, before all things, a country gentleman. He loves the open, and likes to see what goes on on his own property. A good sportsman too, he cares little for London society. Harewood House is a fine mansion near Leeds. It is some years since I was in it, but it impressed me as a home, albeit a stately one. There were some Hoppner and Kneller family portraits in the fine dining-room, and some of the ceilings were done by Angelica Kaufmann. The grounds, reached by terraces from the house, struck me as being very typically English and beautiful.

It is always futile to prophesy when you know, despite Mark Twain's advice not to do otherwise, but since I knew that Lord Lascelles was in the Duke and Duchess of Devonshire's house-party at Chatsworth to meet Princess Mary I have been matchmaking in my own mind. It is a favourite feminine occupation, and I felt what the youngsters of to-day call "quite bucked" when I heard the announcement. How I heard it was rather odd. A man came into a baker's shop late last Tuesday evening in a Surrey town. Said he, "'Ave ye 'eard Princess Mary, the King's only darter, be a-goin' to be married to a Henglish nobleman—a Vissy Count La—something thay calls 'im ?'" The announcement, vague as it sounded, delighted the girl behind the counter, to whom it was made, and she called to her employers, "Our young Princess is going to marry a Henglishman ! 'Oray !" I imagine that a good many hundred thousand Britshers felt like the girl behind the counter. We do like our own folk best, and small blame to us !

There is to be a circus again at Olympia for the Christmas holidays, which will delight the youngsters, with whom it is a nice question whether the pantomime or the circus is the most beatific pleasure.

Boys are mostly for the circus and girls for the pantomime. Schuman's Swedish Circus is coming over, with seventy-five horses and ponies. There will be eight star performing collies; there will be Red Indian horsemanship and heaps of other circus-like attractions. Of course, boys liking one thing and girls another, results in both entertainments being provided by parents and guardians; and, as a third attraction, a heated argument, illustrated by imitative efforts, as to which is really the better frequently follows.

A number of people are leaving England for the winter, among them Major G. C. Hill and Miss Patricia Tufton, who will leave for British East Africa not long after their marriage, which will take place on the 14th inst. in St. Mark's Church, North Audley Street. Major Hill is Acting Lieutenant-Colonel in that very crack regiment the King's African Rifles, and has to get back to his duties at Nairobi. He is a great-grandson of the second Marquess of Downshire, and served in the war. Twice he was mentioned in despatches, and he has the Croix de Guerre with palms. His sister is the wife of the Hon. Sackville Tufton, his bride-elect's uncle. Her father, Lord Hothfield's eldest son and heir, is Major the Hon. John Tufton, and her mother,

Lady Erne Tufton, is one of Lord Huntingdon's sisters.

The Countess of Drogheda is going on a big-game hunting expedition to South Africa. She has her decree nisi of divorce from Lord Drogheda, and is going off very soon with a lady friend—may, indeed, have already gone. Lady Patricia Moore, her daughter, is in her eleventh year, and is a very pretty and unspoilt child. Viscount Moore, her only son, is a handsome lad in his twelfth year. Lady Drogheda's mother, Mrs. Pelham Burn, who is a widow, is devoted to the children. The Countess, who spent her girlhood among sport-loving people in Scotland, is a good shot and has grassed stags. This will be her first attempt at big-game shooting; no doubt she will distinguish herself for the honour of bonnie Scotland.

The world of women and never a dress in it ! Almost had such an enormity been perpetrated. Perish the thought ! One of the prettiest afternoon reception gowns I have seen this winter was worn by the Hon. Mrs. Douglas Vickers at her own house, when a guest of honour was Princess Beatrice. It was of crimson chiffon embroidered with crimson silk and dull crimson pearls, and with just a little admixture of soft velvet the same rich yet quiet colour. It stood out so cheerily amid a number of black and dark-hued dresses; it draped so gracefully and softly with fringes of crimson pearls and jet, that I can yet see it in my mind's eye, although it is several days since I saw it in reality. I am called to account for using the courtesy title "Honourable," but do so because I prefer to do an unusual thing to falling into the vulgarity of appearing in print to be intimate with ladies whom I know only by sight, and by whom I am not known at all.

There is a great variety in the hats that are being worn just now. The big hat, though popular,



A SKI-ING COSTUME.

The little coat, which buttons right up to the neck, is plain; the skirt is a checked affair, and the muffler and cap match it.

the V.A.D.s, of which she was herself a member, and a very active one. About her childhood all that can be said is that it was happy, lived quite out of the limelight. The appearance of our young Princess in the royal circle at Court was deferred by the war, and it was only last year that she first appeared there. Like so many of her contemporaries, her early girlhood was quite shadowed by the war.

The Princess loves dancing and hunting, playing tennis and boating. Some of his Majesty's Dominions across the seas have sent very pressing invitations for her Royal Highness to visit them. The King could not be brought to consider them, as a long parting with his only daughter was more than he could contemplate. This is all I will say about the royal bride-to-be, about whom reams have been written. Every British man and woman throughout the Empire wishes her happiness.

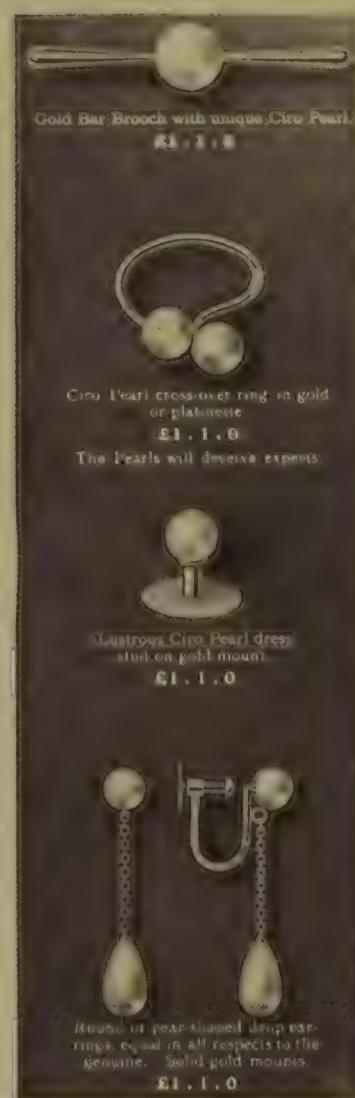
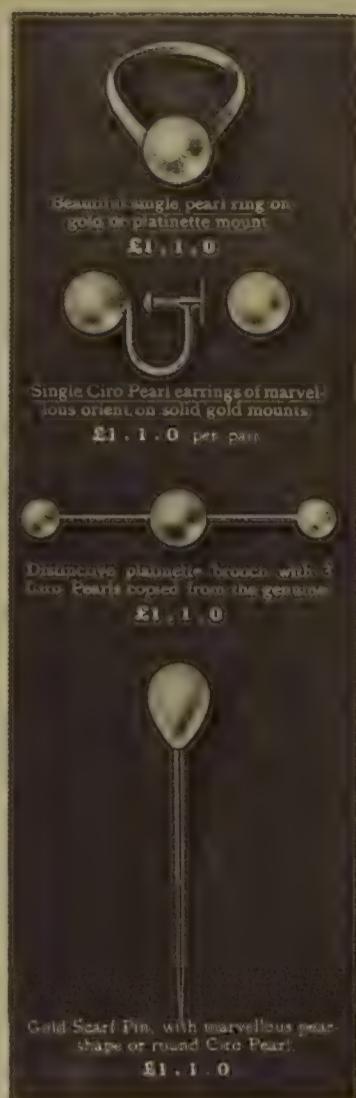
There is every prospect that she will have it, for Lord Lascelles is a Briton and a man. Rich he is, as everybody knows; for his eccentric great-uncle, the late Marquess of Clanricarde, left him a millionaire. Also his father is rich, as he is a great property owner in Yorkshire and in Leeds city. What is far more important than his wealth are his manliness, his courage, and his fine character. His Irish estates are in a very disaffected part of the West, and their former owner, the late Lord Clanricarde, had not endeared himself to his tenantry. Lord Lascelles, when he got back from his brilliant doings in the war, went over to Ireland and spoke fairly and frankly to his tenants, making quite a good impression even in those times of strained relations. Princess Mary will have connection with Ireland in the West and in the North too, for Lord Lascelles's only sister is the wife of Viscount Boyne, who is head of one of the branches



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There are few better ways of pleasing friends at Christmas than by sending them a box filled with some of the delightful preparations of world-famous Erasmic. Perfume should be the keynote of the box, and of the many delicious scents of the company "La Reine d'Egypte" is a great favourite. Then the harmonious toilet will be perfect with soap, powders for face and bath, and tooth-paste, all perfumed to match. There are several other

exquisite and exclusive perfumes to choose from. "Parfums de Luxe Erasmic," in shapely and charming flagons, make ever-welcome gifts. Of these, "Extasia," "Jasmin," "Chypre," and "Brise du Midi" are greatly liked. As to soaps of the finest, there is a great variety of them prepared in the special ways that make Erasmic soap a necessity for the toilet and the bathroom.

An ideal gift at Christmas is a pearl necklace. At Carrington's, a name to conjure with for beautiful jewels, there is a splendid choice in these much-sought-after ornaments. A young girl's string costs from £50, while really beautiful strings can be purchased for from £350 up to almost any price. These are an investment for the future. To say that all kinds of the most up-to-date and covetable jewelled ornaments at all prices can be purchased at Carrington's, is but a reminder of what everyone knows. There is also choice and excellent value in some second-hand jewelled ornaments.

Everyone wants pencils, and no one likes the trouble of continually sharpening the ordinary

variety. Therefore a useful and very suitable Christmas gift is a Mordan gold or silver pencil. Messrs. S. Mordan and Co., City Road, E.C., have been making mechanically propelled lead pencils for the last century. They have now introduced a very king of pencils called the "Centennial." It is ever-pointed, and it uses the very last shred of lead entrusted to it. It is fitted with a security clip for the pocket, and a screw-cap at the top to keep the extra leads in place. For 15s. one can buy at any store a "Centennial" in London hall-marked silver, and for £2 15s. one in 9-carat gold.

Christmas is the children's time, and at Christmas one of the children's chief joys is plenty of chocolates. Now plenty of chocolates is a policy that may be embarked upon safely only if the chocolates are perfectly pure, and their interiors filled with blameless though delicious ingredients. Fry's are absolutely reliable, and for Christmas they have prepared a number of boxes of the most



DAINTY AND DELICIOUS CHOCOLATE.—(Fry's.)

attractive kind containing different varieties of their delicious confections. These boxes are of several sizes, so that families or single children can be catered for when buying these gifts. Fry's are British, and a great firm which has built up a reputation that Britishers are proud of; so Fry's Chocolates are suitable presents for British children.



Make no mistake—
insist on getting
"NUGGET"
BOOT POLISH

WHY 'NUGGET'? Because by specifying it on your order you make absolutely certain of getting the polish which gives a quick shine—a lasting shine—a waterproof shine. Don't merely order 'boot polish' when the addition of a single word 'Nugget' makes all the difference in the world.

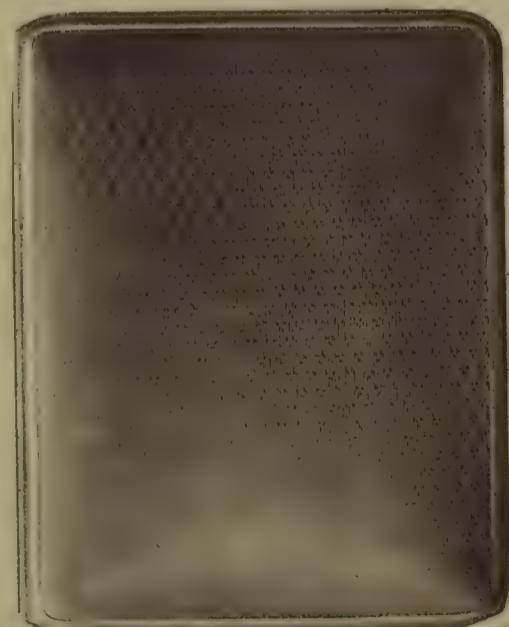
'Nugget' is made in the following colours: Black, Brown (Tan) Dark Brown, Toney Red, and White for Patent Leather. It is sold everywhere in tins at 4d. and 6d. The 'Nugget' Outfit should be in every home. Sold everywhere, in metal case, at 2/6.

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Ten-Guinea Gold Cigarette Case

What man but has promised himself a gold cigarette case, at one time or another? Harrods here offer such a case: of a surprising weight, handsome in design and carried out in 9-carat gold (the hardest in wear). This is without doubt the finest cigarette case value obtainable in London to-day. Similarly, the platinum and diamond watch illustrated cannot be obtained elsewhere at Harrods price.



PLATINUM WATCH (on
right). Fine quality, set
with diamonds
(all brilliants).
Fully guaranteed.

£45

GOLD CIGARETTE CASE

(illustrated on left). Beautifully made, engine turned. Ideal for dress wear, or lady's bag, being flat. A very "dressy" article.

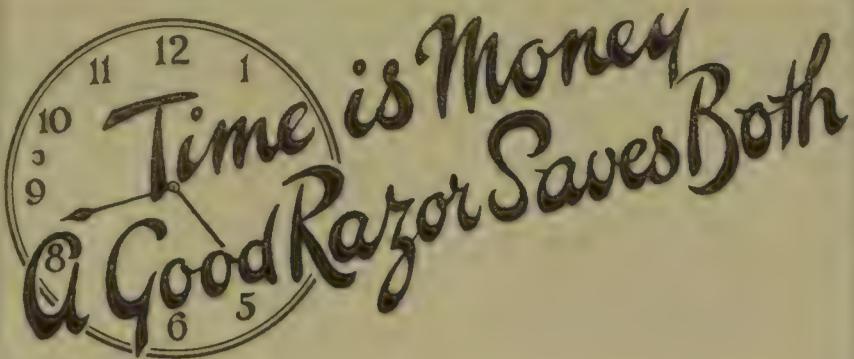
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Harrods offer best prices for old gold, silver and jewellery. Offer of cheque by return, or exchange for other goods. Send by registered post to Harrods, Knightsbridge, London, S.W.1.

HARRODS LTD KNIGHTSBRIDGE LONDON SW1



YOU can't beat that business-like sweep of a good razor, shaving down the face close and clean—a good razor, mark you—a Kropp. A Kropp shaves as quickly as any safety razor, and there is none of the fiddling, messy cleaning afterwards, no changing of blades in the middle of a shave. A Kropp is always sharp, and keen, and ready on the instant to give a quick, comfortable shave, however wiry your beard, however tender your skin.



PRICES.

BLACK HANDLE, 10/- IVORY HANDLE, 18/-

Every Razor is packed in a Case.

From all Hairdressers, Cutlers, Stores, &c.

Send postcard for a copy of "Shaver's Kit" Booklet No. 8.

Wholesale only:—OSBORNE GARRETT & CO., LTD., LONDON W. 1.

Where does the light come from?



THE light of the OSRAM LAMP may ultimately be traced back to the tungsten ore from which its delicate and ingenious filament is constructed. This ore comes direct to the factory from Australia. Because the makers control within their own organisation all the raw materials from which the OSRAM LAMP is made they are able to vouch for its quality from first to last.

Osram
G.E.C.

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Sold by all leading Electricians, Stores and Ironmongers.

(D17)

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Tobacco

Pipe-smokers who practise economy should consider, in relation to price, how long a pipeful lasts and how much of the tobacco is wasted in the form of dust.

Three Nuns Tobacco is so cut as to ensure slow, cool burning, and leaves no residue of dust in the pouch. Test this yourself and try its perfect flavour.

KING'S HEAD

if you prefer a fuller blend.
Both are sold everywhere in the following packings only:

PACKETS : 1-oz. 1/2; 2-oz. 2/4
TINS - - 2-oz. 2/5; 4-oz. 4/8

"Three Nuns" Cigarettes			
10's	20's	50's	100's
Medium 6d	1/-	2/5	4/8
Hand Mada 8d	1/4	3/4	6/8

Stephen Mitchell & Son, Branch of the Imperial Tobacco Company (of Great Britain and Ireland), Limited, 36, St. Andrew Square, Glasgow. 710



THE PLAYHOUSES.

"TWO JACKS AND A JILL" AT THE ROYALTY.

ONCE upon a time Mr. H. V. Esmond wrote "Grierson's Way," not to mention other works of promise. He was ambitious then, and many of us pinned our hopes to him as one of our coming dramatists. It is not his fault, perhaps, that we asked too much of him; but when we recall the freshness of so much that was in "One Summer's Day," for instance, and set it beside what the Esmond of to-day has to give us in "Two Jacks and a Jill," he must not take it amiss if we are a little saddened over the contrast. The very subject of his new piece is hackneyed: Armistice year was the time for such a theme as an officer's returning from the war to find his wife just remarried. Mr. Esmond handles the trite topic at first with a certain amount of ironic ingenuity. The young "widow's" genially cynical explanation that what she wants from any fresh union is endowment of her beloved baby's future makes no bad start in comedy of the disillusioned pattern, and gives opportunities for good acting to both Miss Jessie Winter and Mr. Henry Kendall. But the note is not kept up. The playwright's invention splits into fragments, and in his second act we are switched off first on to the quarrels of rival mothers-in-law, and then on to the humour of squalling brats at a railway station. When Mr. Esmond tries to pick up the threads of his plot again, it is too late, and he makes little of the return of husband No. 1 either from a farcical or from a sentimental point of view. Not even he himself as actor in his own play can put "punch" into its closing scenes.

"FANTASIA" AT THE QUEEN'S.

The best things about "Fantasia," a revue of sorts produced by a new management in which Mr. Laddie Cliff is concerned, are its scenery and charming costumes. These can be unreservedly praised. But the casket is far more attractive than the jewels at the Queen's, and many of them will have to be exchanged or scrapped before success can reward the outlay of the management. It is understood, indeed, that the

whole entertainment is undergoing—it may by this time have undergone—drastic revision. There were some pleasing points about the show as originally produced. The Palace Girls dance, as ever, with refreshing vivacity. Miss Nellie Taylor always does what she has to do so well that she might with advantage be granted more opportunities. Mr. Claude Hulbert, no

and additional talent may make all the difference in the prospects of "Fantasia"; certainly, as produced, it was of so thin a texture that it could bear being pulled about to the extent of being transformed.

Wine connoisseurs will be interested to know that, at the Devonshire House ball, held on Nov. 25, the only Italian vermouth supplied was Corelli. After analysing Corelli, the *Lancet* said recently: "This vermouth consists of a matured wine to which has been added certain vegetable extracts mostly derived from the cinchona family. The analytical results are typical of a good vermouth. Skilful blending of the flavouring matters has resulted in a very palatable product which is free from harshness or excessive sweetness."

Society has "discovered" the restaurant of the new Hotel Belgravia, near Victoria. Among many well-known people frequently seen there may be mentioned Lady Birkenhead (wife of the Lord Chancellor), Lady Duncan, Lady A. Campbell, Admiral of the Fleet Sir Charles Frederick Hotham, Mr. Grattan Doyle, M.P., Princess Olga Gagarine, Sir George Bourke, and the personnel of the American and Spanish Embassies, which are just opposite. It is worth noting that the orchestral quartet consists of brilliant young Englishmen who were recommended as students and ex-students of the Royal College of Music.

Truth Christmas Number is now on sale, and offers the witty political satires for which it has long been famous. The 1921 number is the forty-fourth Christmas appearance of this popular paper, and is well up to standard. The modern Gulliver's adventures in "Laputa" are quite as entertaining and probably just as truthful as the travels described by his immortal ancestor; there is genuine wit in "The Irish Divorce Case," as tried in camera before the Auxiliary Divorce Court in Downing Street; and the four-page coloured cartoon by "Rip" called "The Great Prize Fight" is a

delightful illustration to the struggle between two of the foremost pugilists in public life described in an epic poem. Fiction and other verse are also included in the contents of a most excellent 1s. 6d. worth.



FLANKED BY FIGURES OF ST. GEORGE AND THE RECORDING ANGEL: THE WAR MEMORIAL OF THE LONDON JOINT CITY AND MIDLAND BANK.

At the Head Office of the London Joint City and Midland Bank, Ltd., the Right Hon. Reginald McKenna, Chairman of the Board, recently unveiled a war memorial to 717 officers of the bank who lost their lives in the war. No fewer than 5100 of the clerical and messenger staffs, or 56 per cent. of the total staff, joined the forces, and 14 per cent. were among the fallen. The memorial was dedicated by the Rector of St. Michael's, Cornhill, and the "Last Post" was sounded by buglers of the 2nd Battalion Coldstream Guards. The Chairman then deposited a laurel wreath on behalf of the directors. The marble monument was designed by Mr. T. B. Whinney, the bank's architect, and has bronze figures of St. George and the Recording Angel by Mr. Albert Toft, the well-known sculptor.

doubt, felt the beginner's nervousness on the first night, but would seem to have the makings of an engaging comedian; and if Mr. Rebla has not much variety about his methods, Mr. Eric Blore is in the cast, and there is also Miss Mary Brough. Re-shaping

Dye Ken
John
THE ORIGINAL
Haig?

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Distillers
in the World
1627

More Spring in
the Leaf Springs

if they are fitted with

DUCO

These neatly fitting casings will keep the leaf springs of your car free from rust and dirt—keep them constantly lubricated—and thus enable them to maintain their "life" and "spring."

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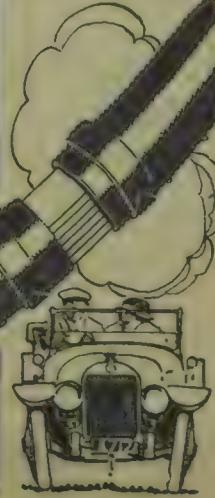
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Only the very choicest, most perfectly matured leaf is used in their manufacture and they who make them are undoubtedly artists at their work.

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In flavour, aroma, appearance and smoking qualities, they represent a very high standard in cigars—a standard by which other cigars can be judged.

We don't ask you to buy a box of these until you have proved their splendid quality.

You can get a sample of five at your tobacconist's to-day.

Samples of
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IN CEDAR WOOD CABINET BOXES
of 25, 50 and 100.

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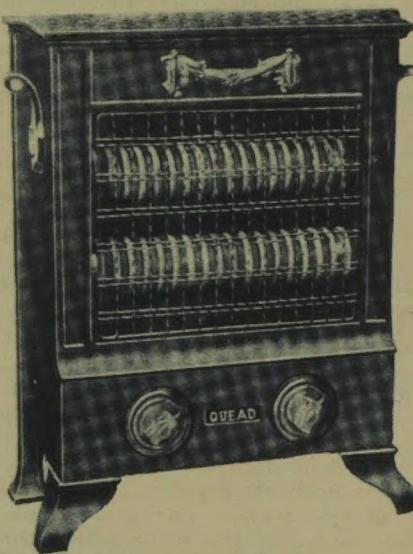
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ORIGINAL MODEL FUR COAT (as sketch), designed by our own artists, and worked from selected seal musquash skins, with collar and cuffs of natural unplucked beaver; lined good quality flowered or plain satin.

PRICE 125 GNS.

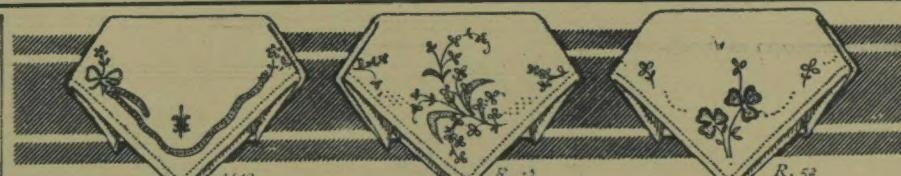
In seal coney and skunk, 29 gns.
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No. 1149. Ladies' Pure Sheer Linen Handkerchiefs, with finest hand-embroidered borders; about 11 in. Each handkerchief 5/9

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Delivery of parcels guaranteed in the U.K. and carriage paid on orders of 20/- and upwards.

**Handkerchiefs for Gifts
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Linen Manufacturers,**

D.71. Ladies' Pure Linen Handkerchiefs, hand fancy stitched borders, about 12 in. Per dozen, 16/6

Write for our Xmas Gifts List No. 40 D. sent post free on request.

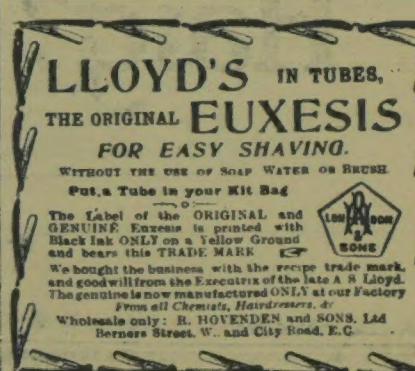
G.46. Ladies' Linen Handkerchiefs with openwork border and lace edging; about 11 in. Per dozen, 11/6

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Hand-beaten Bronze Bowls for Flowers, Fruit or Nuts, 9 in. diam. £1 : 8 : 0. Carr. pd. in United Kingdom. Other designs on application. Also makers of Memorial Tablets, Architectural Metal Work, etc. Dryad Works, 17 Dept., Leicester.

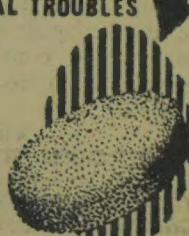


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Benger's Food is always prepared with fresh new milk, nature's greatest food for growing children.

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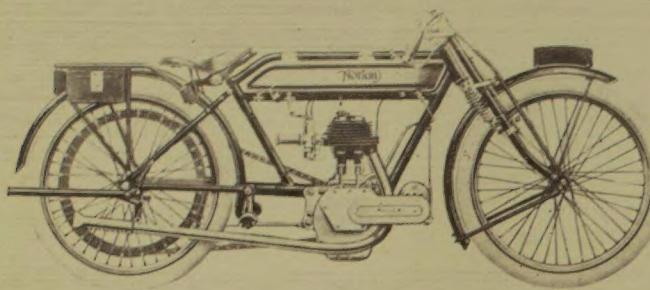
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THE CHRONICLE OF THE CAR.

The Motor-Cycle Show. While it does not, and cannot hope to, vie with the Motor Show as a popular exhibition, the Motor-Cycle Show at Olympia, which has been open during the present week, certainly attracts everyone who has the smallest interest in the pastime of motor-



WINNER OF THE BELGIAN GRAND PRIX: THE 3½-H.P. NORTON, MODEL 9C. Known as "the clubman's mount," this is one of the most successful motor-bicycles of the year. It won the Belgian Grand Prix, the 500-cc. class in the great 500-miles race at Brooklands, and holds the "hour" record for its class. The price is £80.

cycling. Attendances, therefore, have been very good indeed, and the interest taken in things new and old has been well sustained. It cannot be said that the motor-cycle generally has developed much in the interval elapsed since last year's Show, though a good deal of detail improvement is manifested, and there are several new models to be seen. For instance, there is a new Triumph "Fast Roadster" rated at 3½-h.p., with overhead valve motor—a new departure indeed for Triumphs—and all-chain transmission. This is in addition to the well-known 4-h.p. machine, shown in several models, and the 2½-h.p. two-stroke Junior Triumph.

The B.S.A. Company, too, are introducing a new large model, in the shape of an 8-h.p. twin, with a bore and stroke of 80 by 98 mm., giving a cubic capacity of 985 cc. Externally, it is noticeable by reason of the bold finning on the cylinders and heads, the large exhaust-pipes, and the clean and smooth crank-case. The valves are of unusually large diameter, and are interchangeable. The big ends run on roller bearings, while large ball-bearings support the crank-shaft. Lubrication is by means of an oscillating plunger-pump, driven by the engine and enclosed in the timing case, special arrangements being made to equalise the supply of oil to the two cylinders. The supply of oil is adjustable at the will of the driver, a sight feed-glass being situated on the tank, so that the flow of oil can

be watched. A hand oil-pump is also fitted for emergency use. The drive is by chain throughout, the well-known B.S.A. three-speed gear-box being carried in the usual counter-shaft position. The chains are completely enclosed in cast aluminium chain-cases, which are readily detachable, although inspection doors are fitted so that the chains may be examined or adjusted without the necessity for removing the cases. On the engine-shaft is fitted the B.S.A. patent cushion drive, which takes out all snatch or shock from the drive, and makes it as sweet and silky as a belt. The frame is exceptionally sturdy, and is so arranged as to provide a six-inch ground clearance, which is sufficient to enable the machine to be used without difficulty in any country. The spring-forks are of the new B.S.A. pattern introduced on the single-cylinder models last year, incorporating a single barrel-shaped spring, and special hardened steel bearings integral with the B.L. links, so that the link-bolts do not take any of the load.

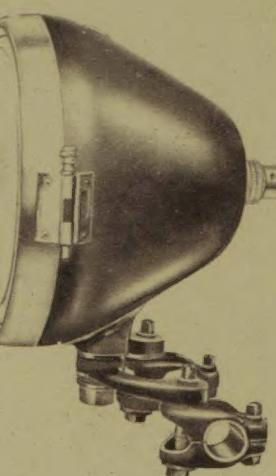
Another new introduction is the 4½-h.p. sports model, with a specially tuned engine and light reciprocating parts. Quite an unusual feature is that this machine is fitted with three brakes.

More New Models.

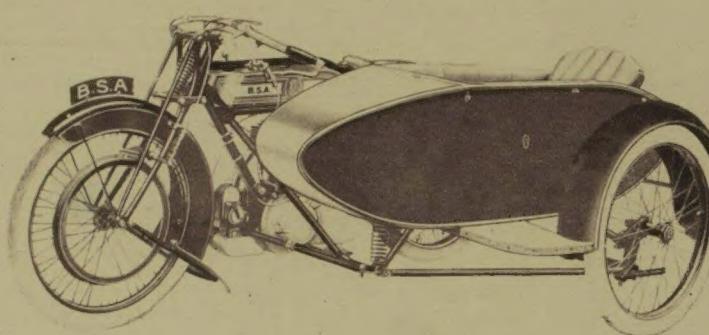
By no means the least interesting exhibit is that of the Raleigh Company, who are showing the 5-6-h.p. flat twin, a new 2½-h.p. single-cylinder

machine, which is listed at £68 with full equipment, and a 3-h.p. machine. The result of careful experiment and painstaking attention to detail in manufacture, these Raleigh models impress one as being well up in the front rank of present-day motor-cycle practice.

The exhibit of Messrs. C. A. Vandervell and Co., Ltd., is of exceptional interest both to motor-cyclists and manufacturers. The long-awaited C.A.V. dynamo lighting set for motor-cycles is shown both on "solo" and "combination" machines. The dynamo for these installations is only 3 1/8-inch diameter, but it is built on identical lines with the standard C.A.V. car-lighting models. The output is five amps at about 1000 r.p.m.—an ample charging rate to cover all ordinary lighting requirements, which may include a dash-lamp, spot-light, etc. The battery, a special "C.A.V.-Willard," renowned for the threaded rubber insulation, with consequent freedom from trouble, has an actual capacity of three amps for ten hours. This should be registered at an official "C.A.V.-Willard" service station, the nearest of which will be indicated on application, as it is eligible for exactly the same free-service benefits as its larger brothers are for car lighting and starting. Head-lamps and special side-lamps are exhibited in various designs and sizes for different types of cycles.



THE C.A.V. MOTOR-CYCLE HEAD-LAMP (MODEL EC): A VALUABLE "ACCESSORY."



AT THE OLYMPIA MOTOR-CYCLE SHOW: THE B.S.A. 4½-H.P. MOTOR-BICYCLE WITH SPORTING SIDE-CAR (NEW MODEL).



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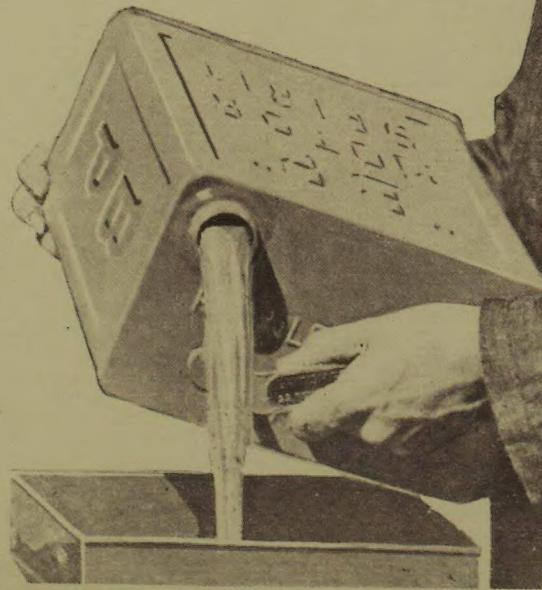
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This trial of 2,118 miles included over 70,000 feet of Alpine Climbing.

We—the Napier Co.—guarantee that this trial was carried out with a standard chassis.

Full particulars of this most advanced Car on application.

"A very severe test over the Alps under the official observation of the R.A.C., as distinctive from unofficial observers of the journalistic and eulogistic persuasion."

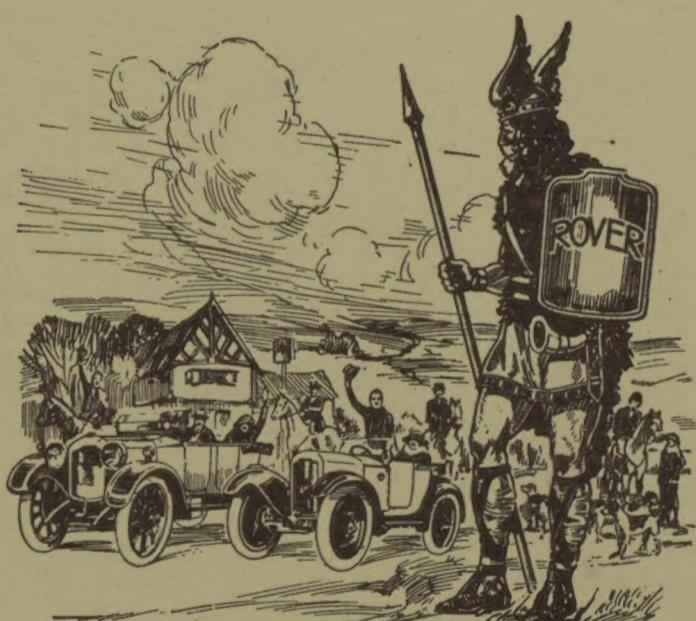
—Illustrated S. & D. News, 5/12/21

During the trial no water or oil was added. No work was done to the car, and the petrol consumption was 18.7 m.p.g. The clutch was not disengaged on down grades.

The speed at Brooklands at the conclusion of the trial was 72.38 m.p.h.

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Autumn

MIDST falling leaf and changing season followers to hounds are gathering once more in the Shires. From far and near they come, and the trusty ROVER may be seen at every meet, carrying fresh and eager passengers ready to exchange the steering wheel for the rein in anticipation of a day's keen sport. There is no surer or more comfortable way of reaching field, stream, or covert, without fatigue or delay, than behind the wheel of the ROVER.

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MISCELLANEOUS.

THIS season, as usual, Messrs. Raphael Tuck and Sons offer a wonderful variety of Christmas cards, calendars, "auto" stationery, picture-postcards, and so on, suitable for gifts and greetings. Once more they have been favoured by the royal orders, and have printed handsome cards, in colour, of historical and



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other subjects for the King and Queen, Queen Alexandra, the Prince of Wales, and also (for the first time) Princess Mary. Besides these, there are many large and beautiful cards reproducing famous pictures of religious and other subjects appropriate to the occasion, as well as a great profusion of smaller but equally charming tokens of greeting. Messrs. Raphael Tuck, whose great business has been growing for over fifty years, justly claim to be pioneers with their World's Art Service.

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H. Saxe Wyndham, Secretary.

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"Holly Leaves," the Christmas number of the *Illustrated Sporting and Dramatic News*, is a sound 2s. worth. It contains short stories by Barry Pain, Eden Phillpotts, May Wynne, and others; has plenty of coloured pages, and includes a fine presentation plate of Briton Riviere's famous picture, "The Empty Chair," which is well worth framing and hanging on the walls of the smoking-room or study. The comic artists who are represented in this excellent Christmas number include Lawson Wood, G. E. Studdy (the dog artist who brings a real touch of genius to his pictures of puppies at the awkward age), H. H. Harris, and H. M. Brock.

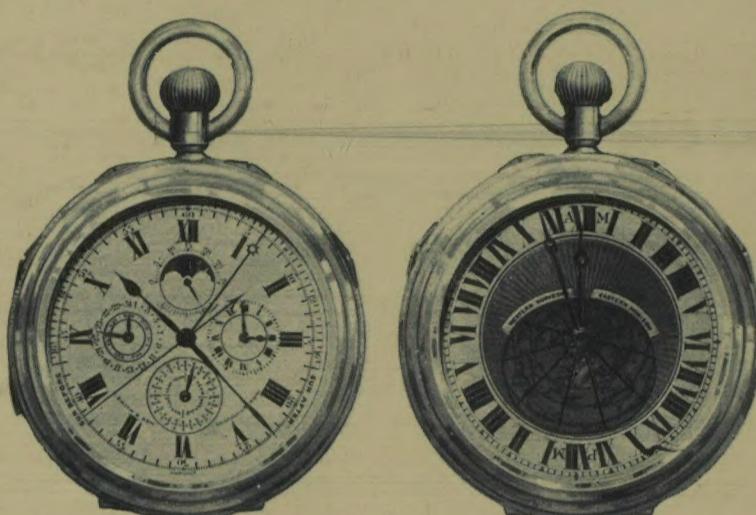
Diaries of every sort, from those who emulate Pepys and Evelyn to the mere chronicler of day-to-day engagements, will find their needs supplied among the numerous productions of Messrs. Charles Letts and Co. This famous firm makes diaries of all descriptions and sizes, for the pocket and the desk, as well as handy date blocks for office purposes. One particularly useful publication is their "Ladies' Year-Book" for 1922, combining a diary with all kinds of household information, plans of London theatres, weekly tradesmen's account pages, and so on. Among the pocket diaries may be mentioned those especially designed for the business man, the poultry-keeper, the nature-lover, the schoolboy, the Boy Scout, and the Girl Guide.

Artistic and tasteful calendars and Christmas cards are issued by the Medici Society, Ltd., of 7, Grafton Street, W., well known for their excellent work in colour reproduction. Two beautiful religious calendars have Van Eyck's "Adoration of the Lamb" and "Saint Bride," by Margaret Tarrant. A war subject is Charles Pears' picture "Camouflage" — H.M.S. *Fearless*. For children there is a dainty "Punch and Judy" calendar; and others include Ruisdael's "The Chace" and "The Oaks," and a water-colour of Glastonbury Abbey, by Warwick Goble.

Parents who study economy in the nursery know the advantages of Dean's patent rag-productions, including rag-books, rag dolls and

animals, and various other toys. Dean's rag-dolls will last a lifetime, and Dean's rag-books are indestructible. They are ideal Christmas gifts for little people. Moreover, the dolls and animals are remarkably life-like, and many are made to move arms and legs at all the usual joints. The picture-books, too, are very tasteful and artistic, being illustrated by such artists as John Hassall, Cecil Aldin, and Hilda Cowham. Speci-ally attractive among this year's productions are the Doll with a Disc, and the Bedtime Bunnies.

Twenty men were employed for several years by Messrs. S. Smith and Son, Ltd., the well-known watch and clock makers, of Trafalgar Square, to make the marvellous astronomical watch illustrated on this page, to the order of an American scientist. The price was 1000 guineas. The makers describe it as the most intricate and complex watch in the world. Besides ordinary time, it indicates the moon's phases, the position of the sun, the movements of the stars, and many other chronological facts. It strikes the hours, quarters, and minutes, and is capable of silent work as well as chime. On the back is a dial of the twenty-four hour sidereal day. The watch was ordered before the war, which delayed its completion.



A WONDERFUL 1000-GUINEA ASTRONOMICAL WATCH, THAT TOOK 20 MEN SEVERAL YEARS TO MAKE: (LEFT) THE FRONT; (RIGHT) THE BACK, WITH A DIAL OF THE SIDEREAL DAY.

This remarkable watch, made by Messrs. S. Smith and Son, Ltd., of Trafalgar Square, for an American scientist, is further described in a paragraph on this page.

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